McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXIII

SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1886.

NUMBER 25

McKean County Miner

[illegible] ROGERS, Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

[illegible] Kersey and Branch arrives [illegible] p. m., and leaves at [illegible] a. m.

[illegible] R. R. arrives at 10 a. m. and leaves at [illegible] a. m. and 3.40 [illegible]

[illegible] Mail leaves at 12:15 p. [illegible]

[illegible] every Tuesday, Thursday [illegible] p. m., and departs at 1.30 p. m.

[illegible] before leaving time, [illegible] be mailed or letters [illegible] delivery of mail.

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F. & A. M.

[illegible] F. & A. M., meets [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] each [illegible] at Masonic Hall.

H. P. BRAWLEY, W. M.

[illegible]

A. O. U. W.

[illegible] No. 110, meets every [illegible] Tuesday evening of each [illegible] W. Hall, Backus Block.

[illegible] GREGORY, M. W.

[illegible]

G. A. R.

[illegible] A. R. meets every Thursday even[illegible] W. Hall, Backus Block.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Com.

[illegible], Adj't.

I. O. O. F.

[illegible] Friday evening at Backus Hall.

WM. HOLDING, N. G.

[illegible] Sec'y.

K. O. T. M.

[illegible] Monday evening at 7:30 in Back[illegible]

LEWIS KANE [illegible], Com.

[illegible] R. K.

Churches.

[illegible] BRAWLEY, pastor. Preaching [illegible] every Sunday. Sabbath [illegible] directly after morning services [illegible] Sunday. Prayer Meeting [illegible] evening at 7 o'clock. S. S. [illegible] Friday evenings at 7 o'clock [illegible] Saturday evenings at 7.

[illegible] CARY, Pastor. Preaching at [illegible] Sabbath School directly [illegible] services. Prayer meeting on [illegible] evenings at 7 p. m. Covenant meeting [illegible] before the first Sunday in every [illegible] Supper every two months. All [illegible]

[illegible] HANNIE McCANDLESS, Rector. [illegible] Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. [illegible] at 8 a. m., except on first Sun[illegible] Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

[illegible] Catholic Church, J. J. GARLY [illegible] Mass at 11 a. m. Services at 11 to [illegible] school at 3 p. m. Services on [illegible] Sunday at Smethport and Cler[illegible]

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[illegible] A. Palmer.
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[illegible] Chris Sherer, M. L. Armstrong and [illegible]
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[illegible] A. A. Olmsted, Coudersport.
[illegible] Henry Hamlin, Smethport.
[illegible] Bradford.
[illegible] W. W. Brown, Bradford.
[illegible] Emery, Jr., Bradford.
[illegible] H. Rose, Smethport.
[illegible] Ernest Koester, Smethport.
[illegible] A. N. Bannon, Smethport.
[illegible] J. M. McElroy, Smethport.
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[illegible] Rose, [illegible] A. Reilly, Smethport.
[illegible] John R. Shoemaker, Smethport.
[illegible] D. S. Pattison, E. D. Clark.
[illegible] Brewer, Thos. Osborn, [illegible]
[illegible] F. P. Kirsten, Eldred.
[illegible] Tompson, Bradford.
[illegible] Superintendent—M. O. Campbell.
[illegible] Court, Monday in [illegible] Monday in September [illegible]

State.

[illegible] Pattison.
[illegible] Chauncey F. Black.
[illegible] Jerome B. Niles.
[illegible] Wm. Livsey.
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GREAT GLADSTONE.

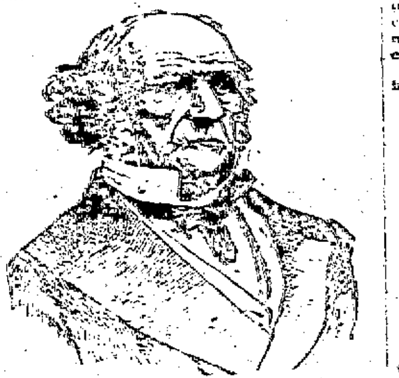
Life and Character of the Ulysses of the Liberals.

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

The Greatest Political Figure of This Century.

The Leader of Liberalism—His Political and Literary Labors—How He Appears in the House—His Simple Habits and Strong Will—His Mannerisms as an Orator—The Bravest Act of His Wonderful Career.

The greatest Englishman of the Nineteenth century is William Ewart Gladstone. The long list of English statesmen may be read without finding a single name that shines with greater [illegible] than his.

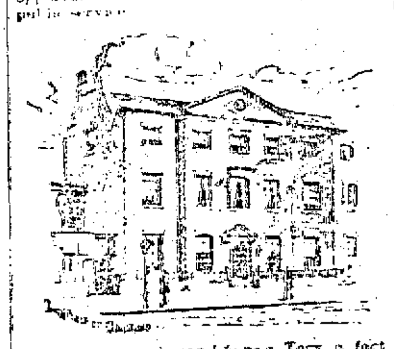


WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

He is a product of the middle class—the rugged upright Scotch middle class. His father, John Gladstone, was born at Leith, and became a merchant at Liverpool, and a member of parliament for many years, representing different boroughs, but he never offered himself for Liverpool. His warm interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his town made him a conspicuous and highly honored citizen. In 1824 the citizens of Liverpool presented him with a magnificent service of plate to mark their high sense of his successful exertions for the promotion of trade and commerce, and in acknowledgment of his [illegible] services rendered to the town of Liverpool.

At first he embraced Whig principles, but later in life became what we call a Liberal Conservative. He was in the house of commons [illegible] time with his [illegible] son, and heard [illegible] of his [illegible] efforts in parliamentary oratory. He was himself an effective speaker. Sir Robert Peel created him a baronet in 1846, and he died in 1851 at the age of 88.

William Ewart Gladstone had a Scotch mother as well as father. She has been described as "a lady of very great accomplishments, of fascinating manners, of commanding presence and high intellect—one to grace any home and endear any heart." She became the mother of six children, only two of whom survive—Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, a quiet man of ordinary mental caliber, and the premier of England. In a brief speech at the Glasgow Trade Hall in 1865 Mr. Gladstone said: "If Scotland is not ashamed of her sons, her sons are not ashamed of Scotland. The memory of the parents to whom I owe my being combines with various other considerations to make me glad and thankful to remember that the blood which runs in my veins is exclusively Scotch." Steele traces the lineage of Gladstone's mother back to Henry III. of England, and Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, a matter of no consequence whatever, whether true or imaginary. Of very great consequence, however, was the important fact that the enormous wealth of Sir John Gladstone enabled him to make handsome provision for each of his children during his lifetime. This gave the future great statesman what the blood of kings could not—an opportunity to devote his energies to the public service.



Mr. Gladstone began life as a Tory, a fact which his biographers attribute to the teachings of his father, who had been strongly imbued with the principles of Canning. Like Victor Hugo the great premier has always been honest in what he has said, but he has grown. Year by year he has advanced; every year he has become more liberal, until now he stands with time on his side, opposing the whole Tory force of England. His mind was bent in the direction of public affairs quite early. When only 12 years old his father discussed political matters of the day with him, and taught him to think for himself.

It is said that the Gladstones, as a family, always "had a superabundance of energy, which carried them far beyond the limits of their private concerns." The premier has been favored with this vital energy to an extraordinary degree. Born at Liverpool on Dec. 29, 1809, he is now in his 77th year. Instead of tottering, bent and imbecile, toward the grave, as many do long before they are as old as he, he is standing erect at the head of the English nation, his hand on the throat of the monster of Toryism, his speech ringing down the halls of the future, fraught with prophecy and glittering with the fires of liberty. At the height of his power at 76, he is a conspicuous refutation of the hoary superstition that three score and ten years is the limit of man's usefulness. There need be no old age where the spirit is kept young. Interest in life, activity of brain and sympathy with humanity will defy old age and keep it forever at bay.

Mr. Gladstone had not passed his 12th birthday when he was entered at Eton, where he spent six years, learning all there was to be learned there then. He turned his surplus energies and spare hours to literature, started a college journal, writing the most of it himself, and launching into a ponderous poem eulogistic of Richard Coeur de Lion, full of "spears," "javlins" and "leaguered walls." After leaving Eton he studied two years with Dr. Turner, afterward bishop of Calcutta, then went to Christ church, Oxford. At examination in 1831 he gained the highest honors of the university, graduating double first class. The debates of the Oxford union naturally attracted him, and he attained the proud position of president.

In the year 1832 he took the first step upward in the political ladder. He was in Italy when nominated to be the nominee for the house of commons for the borough of Newark. The reform bill had just been passed, and the kingdom waited anxiously to see what would follow on the summoning of the first reformed parliament. At that time he was 23 years old, somewhat robust and considered handsome. The author of the history of Newark speaks of his bright, thoughtful look and attractive bearing. An oil painting made a few years later, which has been much engraved, represents him with a full face, large dark eyes and eyebrows. Compared with the face he wears to-day, there is still a strong likeness. The same broad intellectual forehead is in both—the same prominent nose, anxious eyes and earnest expression.

After the election he attended a meeting of the Constitutional club at Nottingham and delivered a lengthy address. Speaking of this a Conservative journalist made the first public prediction of future greatness for the young member in these words: "He is a gentleman of amiable manners and the most extraordinary talent, and we venture to predict, without the slightest exaggeration, that he will one day be classed amongst the most able statesmen in the British senate." Frequently predictions whose subjects are phenomenally bright youths come to naught. This one was more than fulfilled.

To realize how much Mr. Gladstone has changed since the beginning of his public career, we have only to remember that his maiden speech in parliament was made in defense of the domestic institution of slavery. Africans were imported into Demerara and Trinidad later than into any other colony, and the elder Gladstone owned many slaves in Demerara. To denounce "the peculiar institution" was to impugn the humanity of his father. The session of 1833, however, was memorable for the extinction of slavery in the British colonies at a cost of £20,000,000, concluding the humanitarian work begun by Wilberforce.

At the age of 25 Mr. Gladstone was junior lord of the treasury, under Sir Robert Peel. This was remarkable headway for so young a man to make, but was only the beginning of more rapid advancement. Parliament had scarcely met for the session of 1835 when he was installed in the office of under secretary for the colonies, and brought in his first bill, which was designed to improve the condition of passengers in merchant vessels. The ministry did not live long enough to adorn the statute books with this humble reformatory effort.

His first staggering blow, however, came from contact with the question of the Irish church, which was destined to exercise an important influence on later stages of his career. The ministry of which he formed a member was defeated and forced to resign on a motion of the Irish church bill of 1839.

In 1839 Mr. Gladstone married Miss Catherine Glynn, daughter of Sir Richard Glynn,

of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, now the most familiar postal address in England. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living. The eldest daughter is married to Rev. E. C. Wickham, the head master of Wellington College, one was recently married to a clergyman, the third is unmarried. One of the sons has several times been a member of the house of commons, one is the rector of Hawarden, one is in a merchant's office, and one remains at home. This is, indeed, a singularly modest record of the family of the most illustrious statesman of the century, the minister of a great nation. This man who has made many bishops, and created peers is content and happy in seeing one of his sons rector of the family parish in Flintshire, another at an office desk, and his eldest daughter the wife of a schoolmaster.

Mrs. Gladstone is distinguished by her many social qualities and philanthropic work, as well as by the well known fact that she has been to Mr. Gladstone the most appreciative and devoted of wives, interested in his triumphs and sympathetic in his defeats.

Hawarden Castle is charmingly situated on the estuary of the Dee. In 1653 it was purchased by Serjeant Glynne, the paternal ancestor of Mrs. Gladstone, who was made lord chief justice by Cromwell and knighted by Charles II. The road through the park is open to the public.

Hawarden church is a large and very fine example of the architecture of the early part of the Sixteenth century, though some parts appear to be older. The rectory is one of the most valuable in the kingdom, and is held by a son of Mr. Gladstone, who is said to be as hardworking and simple in his way of life as Goldsmith's vicar was. The Hawarden estates extend miles along the estuary of the Dee.

During the next five or six years Mr. Gladstone was opposed to his great chief, and it is curious, in view of his present attitude, that he was mentioned as "the rising hope of the Tories." One of his biographers says: "He was always thorough, and being, in those days of partially developed intelligence, a Tory, he was, to borrow a phrase of Dick Swiveller's friend, the Marchioness, 'a out and outer.'" Lord Macaulay described him at this period of his career as "a young man of unblemished character and of distinguished parliamentary talents, the rising hope of those stern and unbending Tories who follow reluctantly and mutinously a leader whose experience and eloquence are indispensable to them, but whose cautious temper and moderate opinions they abhor." This was just after Mr. Gladstone's essay on "The State in its Relations with the Church," a work whose theory Macaulay described as based upon the proposition that the propagation of religious truth is one of the chief ends of government.

[illegible] Gladstone then fought reform tooth and nail. He opposed a ministerial scheme for dealing with the church rates in deference to the views of the dissenters. He passionately defended negro apprenticeship, the last vestige of slavery permitted in the West Indies. He opposed a scheme of national education in which, as Lord Morpeth put it, "it was declared to be the duty of the state to provide education for dissenters so long as it lingered their guilt," and he fought fiercely the bill designed to remove the civil disabilities of Jews.

Sir Robert Peel was back in power in 1841 and Gladstone was returned as member for Newark, and held two offices in the ministry, master of the mint and vice president of the board of trade. Charlotte Williams Wynn, in a letter dated London, Nov. 18, 1841, said: "They say Mr. Gladstone has been given two offices in order, if possible, to keep him quiet, and by giving him too much to do to prevent him from troubling his head about the church. But I know it will be in vain, for, to a speculative mind like his, theology is a far more inviting and extensive field than any offered by the board of trade." Five years later, when freed from the cares of office, this estimate of his character was literally fulfilled when he gleefully did battle with the pope for the vanquishing of the Vatican.

MRS. GLADSTONE.

The revision of the tariff, so closely connected with the free trade policy toward which Gladstone was then drifting, gave him ample opportunity for his genius—that "statesmanlike view of a wide field, combined with that consummate mastery of details which subsequently marked his budgets." Even then he had established a reputation as a debater, and even as an orator and statesman.

Since 1841 Mr. Gladstone has done so much for the people that his minor achievements have been lost sight of. Not every one remembers, however, that he was the author of the parliamentary train which travels the full length of all lines twice a day at a fare of one penny a mile.

In 1845 he resigned because the government brought in a bill dealing with Maynooth college in a way that offended his sound church principles. Next year he returned to the ministry as secretary of state for the colonies, and pledged himself to indorse Sir Robert Peel's free trade policy, which went to the length of abolishing the corn laws. This swept him far in advance of the Duke of Newcastle, his political father, and necessitated the resignation of his seat for Newark. Throughout the remainder of that session, and during the greater part of the next, he was without a seat. When he returned as member for Oxford the corn law repeal act was passed, Sir Robert Peel relegated to the opposition benches, and the Whigs in power. In 1850 Sir Robert Peel died. In the winter of that year Mr. Gladstone went to Naples for a holiday, and there investigated prison life under Ferdinand II, and became so interested in its barbarities that he succeeded, by means of letters to Lord Aberdeen, then premier, in arousing the indignation of all Europe against the king. The practical result of this work and wrath did not appear until Garibaldi and a free people marched into Naples, and King Bomba, his priests, women and court ran out.

It has been said that "if Mr. Gladstone had died before 1853 he would have been accounted a brilliant politician cut off before the ripeness of years had brought him fullness of opportunity. He had done great things, but their character was critical rather than constructive. He had spoken brilliantly, but had not achieved anything likely to secure him permanent fame." In 1853, however, he rose to a height that gave him permanent place in history. A year before he had shown his mastery over the science of national finance. Lord Derby was then premier, and Disraeli chancellor of the exchequer. Disraeli and Gladstone had answered each other sharply in debate, but had not become openly hostile. England "had not yet come to look with keen interest for what might follow upon a conflict between these two men, who had no possession in common except genius." Gladstone could never forgive Disraeli's bitter attacks on his old friend, Sir Robert Peel. When Disraeli undertook to deal with finance Gladstone pounced upon him, made an end of him and his budget and the ministry of which he was the prop. Lord Derby resigned.

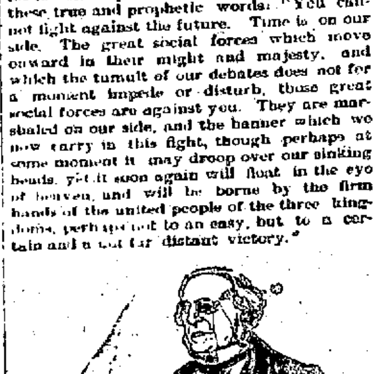
Lord Aberdeen formed a ministry, placing Mr. Gladstone in the office out of which Gladstone had driven Disraeli, and this cut him loose from the narrow harbor of Toryism and launched him fairly upon the open sea of Liberalism. As we understand Liberalism now, Lord Aberdeen could not be called a Liberal, but he was not a Tory—in truth had succeeded the Tories. Gladstone's conversion to Liberalism was slow, but certain. He began to see light during Peel's lifetime, had long stood aloof from both parties but did not realize that Toryism was a thing neither to be desired nor encouraged until Disraeli became its high priest.

The first of what proved to be a long series of budget speeches, unsurpassed in parliamentary history, Mr. Gladstone delivered on the 18th of April, 1853. Then, as on the occasion of his speech on home rule on the 8th of April of the present year, expectation was at its zenith, the house was crowded and jammed, the vast crowd remaining tireless during five hours of astonishingly eloquent oratory, which made even avalanches of statistics attractive. As chancellor of the exchequer he had a surplus of over £750,000. Instead of dribbling this away and leaving matters where they stood, he launched out "with the confident daring of 'genius,' increased taxation, chiefly by manipulation of the income tax, and thereby in a wholesale manner, scarcely less than magical, reduced or abolished the duties on nearly 300 articles of commerce of daily use. The 'elasticity of revenue,' then entirely novel, though now well established, was the principle upon which he reckoned. The remarkable thing about his first budget was the confidence with which its predictions were accepted. Its resolutions were approved and the reign of sound finance began.

He was the main strength of the Aberdeen ministry, and as chancellor of the exchequer he financed the Crimean war. In 1855, when the coalition fell to pieces and Lord Palmerston undertook to construct a new government out of the fragments, Mr. Gladstone resigned. He remained out of office several years, accomplishing as much work as many men would take a lifetime to do and think they had done well. It was then that he completed and published his "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age." In 1859 the brief administration of Lord Derby, in which Disraeli had twice held the office of chancellor of the exchequer, came to an end, and Gladstone again joined the ministry formed by Lord Palmerston, which lasted as long as Palmerston lived. There was peace and prosperity throughout this reign, and Gladstone carried out his great schemes of finance, interrupted by the Crimean war five years before. The year 1860 completed the commercial treaty with France, abolished the paper duty, and in his first budget Mr. Gladstone ended the stamp duty. This parliament came to an end in July, 1865. Mr. Gladstone offered himself for re-election at Oxford and was rejected. This event created a profound sensation. South Lancashire offered to secure him a seat, and thither he hastened and stood before the sturdy manufacturers "unmuzzled" as he expressed it. This unmuzzling process had a deep significance for the country.

It was destined to come, sooner or later, as the man grew in Liberalism, and Oxford hastened it. As long as he was politically associated with Oxford, his alma mater, there was a possibility that he might resist the influences that were steadily leading him into uncompromising Liberalism. That chain broken, there was nothing to retard his growth. Every year since has seen him move further away from the grim old tracks of the Toryism he once embraced, and out on the broad path that led to his present altitude.

When Lord Palmerston died Earl Russell succeeded as premier, and Mr. Gladstone was leader of the house of commons and still held the ministerial office of chancellor of the exchequer. The pent-up flood of Liberal life rushed downward like a cataract. A reform bill was to be introduced by Earl Russell, but to Gladstone, as leader of the house, fell the task of introducing it and bearing the brunt of the battle which raged around it. The debate on the second reading of the bill lasted several days. It fell to Mr. Gladstone's lot to wind up the debate, which he did in these true and prophetic words: "You cannot fight against the future. Time is on our side. The great social forces which move onward in their might and majesty, and which the tumult of our debates does not for a moment impede or disturb, those great social forces are against you. They are marshaled on our side, and the banner which we now carry in this fight, though perhaps at some moment it may droop over our sinking heads, yet it soon again will float in the eye of heaven, and will be borne by the firm hands of the united people of the three kingdoms, perhaps not to an easy, but to a certain and a not far distant victory."



IN THE HOUSE.

The measure was defeated, the ministry resigned and the Earl of Derby again called to form a ministry from a party in a hopeless minority. As soon as parliament met the following year Lord Derby resigned on the plea of ill health, and Disraeli became leader of the Conservative party and prime minister of England. During that session Mr. Gladstone made up his mind that the Irish church should no longer be endured. Early in the session he laid upon the table of the house a series of resolutions, the first of which roundly declared that "in the opinion of the house of commons it is necessary that the established church of Ireland should cease to exist as an establishment." Disraeli, finding fighting impossible with the parliament assembled, brought about its dissolution and appealed to the country. Gladstone was defeated in Lancashire, but elsewhere the Liberals triumphed, and Gladstone, returned for Greenwich, found himself at the head of an overwhelming majority—"a prime minister personally more powerful than any who had held the reins of state since the palmiest days of Sir Robert Peel." He at once disestablished the Irish church, and the next year saw the Irish land bill added to the statute books, and the elementary education act passed. The year after saw the army regulation bill passed, embodying the abolition of purchase, which latter Gladstone finally accomplished, in opposition to the house of lords, by invoking the royal warrant. A year later the ballot bill was passed. In the trouble over the university bill Gladstone resigned, and the queen invited Disraeli to form a ministry, which he declined. Mr. Gladstone returned to office, and the session pursued its course.

The country was then so prosperous and comfortable that it began to get restless and think of mischief, and the house of commons became discontented and ill-humored. Gladstone was never popular in manner. His gaze was fixed far above the heads of mortal men. He thought not of gracious little ways for little ends. As he said in one of his speeches, he had in view "no meaner or narrower object than the welfare of the empire at large." He was no match for his great rival, Disraeli, in the little courtesies which win little minds, and so his star declined.

In the session of 1872, the lassitude of parliament was so great that the Irish university bill completed its destruction. The session wrangled on to the end. Assailed from within and without, dispirited, but hopeful of the verdict of a nation whose behests he had splendidly fulfilled, Mr. Gladstone, on the eve of the assembling of parliament, in January, 1874, cut the Gordian knot. The country woke up one morning to find that parliament was dissolved. The Liberals were everywhere defeated, and Disraeli, meeting parliament, found himself in almost exactly the same position Gladstone had been when meeting parliament in 1869.

In 1875 arose the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which brought on the war between Russia and Turkey. Mr. Gladstone had announced his retirement from politics, and surrendered the leadership of the Liberal party, to which the Marquis of Hartington succeeded. Inspired by the wonderful letters of MacGahan, the famous war correspondent of The London Daily News, he roused Europe on the "Bulgarian Atrocities," in a campaign through Midlothian. He threw himself into the cause of the oppressed Bulgarians with an energy that astonished even those who knew him best. He wrote pamphlets, made speeches and again caught the ear of the majority by urging that England was grossly neglecting her duty, and "ought to put a stop to the anarchical misrule, the murdering which still desolated Bulgaria."

But the actual outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey alarmed England. Disraeli saw his chance and took it. When the Russian armies finally defeated the Turks and drew near to Constantinople, Disraeli sent the English fleet to protect the city and landed an Indian contingent in Malta. This movement was regarded as a sign of battle, and to preserve the peace of Europe, the treaty of San Stefano, which was arranged between Gen. Ignatieff and the hated Turks, was laid on the table to be discussed before the assembled powers in the congress of Berlin. The treaty was signed on July 13, 1878, and Disraeli (then Lord Beaconsfield), returned with his colleague, the Marquis of Salisbury, bearing back with him what he characterized as "Peace with honor."

In 1880 the Beaconsfield cabinet was thrown out, and Gladstone, after much negotiation, was summoned by the queen to form a cabinet. Last year he was himself again thrown out on the renewal of the coercion bill. It is always an Irish issue that dislodges Mr. Gladstone. The Parnellites and Conservatives combined to defeat Gladstone. The Conservative ministry, with Lord Salisbury as premier, lasted about six months and was defeated by a coalition between the Parnellites and Liberals on a bill on allotments for laborers in England. The real cause of the Conservative defeat was the intimation conveyed in the queen's speech that coercion had to be renewed in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, after much reluctance on the part of the queen, was again called to form a cabinet, and is now awaiting the issue of his bill for home rule for Ireland, a work that will be recognized in history as the bravest act of his wonderful career. On the 8th of April he made his famous speech thereon.

Never did St. Stephens witness an assemblage of people held together by a warmer interest. From 6 o'clock in the morning, the unusually early hour at which Speaker Peel had ordered the doors open, the crowd began to file in. The streets adjacent were so packed that it was all the police could do to preserve a passageway.

The main features of Mr. Gladstone's bill are as follows:

> It establishes a parliament at Dublin with a maximum duration of session of five years.
>
> The parliament is to consist of two chambers, one having 103 and the other 206 members. The parliament is to have no power to establish any religion as a state church, but will have power to deal with law affecting trade, navigation, coinage, etc. All proceeds of customs and excise duties to be held to meet Irish obligations. The viceroy will be allowed to remain, but to be made a non political office.

His speech lasted three hours and twenty minutes, and thrilled the world. On its issues are staked his reputation, the life of the Liberal party, the salvation of Ireland and the future of the British empire.

The New York Sun says of it:

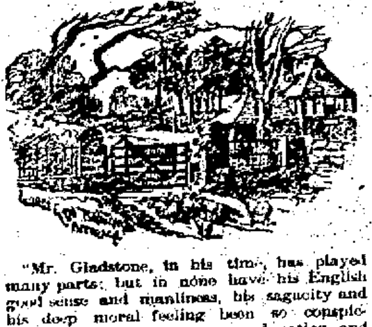
> We should have to go back more than a century to find a crisis of comparable moment and excitement, whether we look at the dramatic circumstances of the debate, the tremendous import of the theme debated, or the towering ascendancy of the arch disputant. England stands to-day, with reference to Ireland, in much the same position as that in which she stood in 1775 with relation to her thirteen American colonies. The part essayed by Chatham then is to be played by Gladstone now. For the second time in English history a voice rings out in warning and in prophecy at a juncture big with peril to the nation's integrity and peace.
>
> It was on the 1st of February, 1775, that Chatham, aged and infirm, tried to render a last service to his country, then about to make the fateful choice between concession and coercion, by adjuring it to enter on the path of kindness and of justice. On that day he brought forward what he aptly called his "plan for true reconcilement and national accord," which was in substance a home rule bill sanctioning nearly every demand put forward by the discontented colonies. He besought his fellow legislators to approach his pacificatory project in a spirit of equity and sympathy; he implored them to yield while there was time, and he solemnly forewarned them that they stood at the parting of the ways.
>
> If it be, indeed, the destiny of Gladstone to succumb, what seems his failure will, like Chatham's, far outshine the most splendid achievements of his life. By proclaiming from his place of premier the justice of home rule, he will have rendered Ireland a moral service of inestimable value, and he will have linked his name to the deferred but inevitable triumph of a righteous cause. He may say, as Chatham said: "This bill, though rejected here, will make its way to the public, to the nation, to the remotest wilds of America, and, however faulty or defective, it will at last manifest how zealous I have been to avert the storms which seem ready to burst upon my country."

In a little book entitled "The British Senate in 1838," published nearly fifty years ago, we find this picture of "the young man eloquent," now "the grand old man" and still eloquent.

"Mr. Gladstone's appearance and manner are much in his favor. He is a fine-looking man. He is about the usual height and of good figure. His countenance is mild and pleasant, and has a highly intellectual expression. His eyes are clear and quick; his eyebrows are dark and rather prominent. There is not a dandy in the house but envies what Truefit would call his fine head of jet black hair. It is always carefully parted from the crown downward to his brow, where it is tastefully shaded. His features are small and regular, and his complexion must be a very unworthy witness if he does not possess an abundant stock of health. In gesture he is varied, but not violent. When he rises he generally puts both his hands behind his back, and having there suffered them to embrace each other for a short time, he unclasps them and allows them to drop on either side. They are not permitted to remain long in the locality, before you see them again closed together and hanging down before him. Their reunion is not suffered to last for any length of time. Again a separation takes place, and now the right hand is seen moving up and down before him. Having thus exercised it a little, he thrusts it into the pocket of his coat, and then orders the left hand to follow its example. Having granted them a momentary repose there, they are again put in motion, and in a few seconds they are seen reposing vis-a-vis on his breast. He moves his face and body from one direction to another, not forgetting to bestow a liberal share of attention on his own party. He is listened to with much attention by the house, and appears to be highly respected by men of all parties."

Similar mannerisms mark his orations today. When he rises and begins what is intended to be a great oration, he has a tendency to clasp his hands behind his back. This attitude, however, like the subdued mood of which it is an indication, prevails only during the opening sentences. Age has fired rather than dulled his oratorical energy. He has grown more rapid in gesture. The jet black hair of forty-eight years ago has faded and fallen, leaving only a few thin wisps of gray carefully disposed over the grandly formed head, with which London hatters have had such trouble. The rounded cheeks are sunken, and their bloom has given place to pallor, the full brow is wrinkled, the dark eye, bright and flashing still, are underset with innumerable wrinkles; the "good figure" is somewhat rounded at the shoulders, and the sprightly step is growing deliberate. But the intellectual fire of fifty years ago is rather quickened than quenched, and the promise of [illegible] has been abundantly fulfilled in a maintenance of physical strength and activity that seems phenomenal. He can outsit the youngest member of the house, he can speak for over three hours at a stretch, and he will put into the three hours as much mental and physical energy as, judiciously distributed, would suffice for the whole debate. His magnificent voice is as true in tone, and as insensible to fatigue, as when it was first heard within the walls of the house.

Trembling through every nerve with intensity of conviction and the wrath of battle, he almost literally smites his opponent hip and thigh. Taking the brass-bound box upon the table as representative of "the right honorable gentleman" or "the noble lord" opposite, he will beat it violently with his right hand, creating a resounding noise that sometimes makes it difficult to catch the words he desires to emphasize. Or, standing with heels closely pressed together, and feet spread out fan-wise, so that he may turn as on a pivot to watch the effect of his speech on either side of the house, he will assume that the palm of his left hand is his adversary of the moment, and straightway he beats upon it with his right hand with a ferocity that causes to curdle the blood of the occupants of the ladies' gallery. Mr. George Barnett Smith, in his admirable "Life of Gladstone," says:

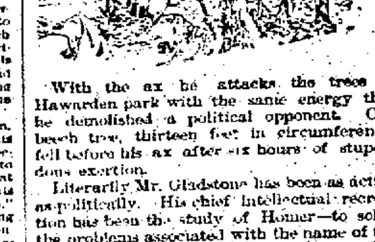


"Mr. Gladstone, in his time, has played many parts; but in none have his English good sense and manliness, his sagacity and his deep moral feeling been so conspicuous as in his addresses upon education and kindred subjects. His political friends and opponents alike find here common ground upon which to pay him just tribute. To the working classes especially have his addresses been most valuable. He has recalled them from the pursuit of social and industrial will-o-the-wisps, while he has at the same time acknowledged their right to combine in every lawful manner for their well being and prosperity. He has striven to show that labor, the universal lot of man, is honorable, and that social drones are the most prolific source of danger to the commonwealth. And while he has thus enjoined the value and necessity of labor by the wise and useful legislation which he has initiated, he has enabled the working man to treasure up the fruits of that labor, and to make provision for old age. He has insisted upon the high and noble results which follow from culture and self-improvement, counseling the toilers in factories and workshops that these are to be sought not alone for the material advantages they may bring, but for that deeper and richer good which follows upon the development of the mental and moral faculties. He has urged the people onward in the path of real progress and has shown them how, by self-denying and strenuous effort, they may enjoy for themselves and extend to others the blessings of a robust and Christian civilization."

His extraordinary vitality and endurance are due, doubtless, to his strong interest in life, which is of itself a preservative, and to his simple, healthful, abstemious habits. What young man could have shown more energy than he manifested in 1879 in his campaign in Scotland?

In the November of an extremely cold winter, on the eve of his 70th birthday, he set out on the Midlothian campaign, and in the two weeks addressed over 75,000 persons, making a triumphal progress that finally landed him at a higher pinnacle of fame and endowed him with a supremer measure of power than he had ever before grasped.

He has taken care at all times to fit himself for his gigantic intellectual labors by bodily exercise. His bodily labors have been something far beyond the constitutional ride or walk; he was known, at all events until lately, as a pedestrian who would quietly take long walks in the Scottish Highlands from which many young men would shrink, and then he bears a world-wide reputation as a woodsman.



With the ax he attacks the trees in Hawarden park with the same energy that he demolished a political opponent. One beech tree, thirteen feet in circumference, fell before his ax after six hours of stupendous exertion.

Literarily Mr. Gladstone has been as active as politically. His chief intellectual recreation has been the study of Homer—to solve the problems associated with the name of the "blind old man of Scio's rocky isle." The results of his labors in this direction have taken form in three large volumes entitled "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age." Not merely as a recreation has the study of the prince of poets been to him, but a means by which himself and other men may be made wiser and better. Setting aside his various works upon Homer, his miscellaneous writings of themselves, with the reading they involve, would entitle him to rank, on the score of industry, with many who have devoted their entire lifetime to literature.

Neither in his writings nor speeches does he show any humor, though he has a rich fund of sarcasm. A joke is an unknown quantity to him. Life is wholly earnest and never flippant with him. Fluency is said to be his besetting literary sin. His social sin is carelessness in regard to his attire. If his wife doesn't watch him closely he goes about with a shocking bad hat and disreputable umbrella. The other day in the house he astonished everybody by looking extremely spruce and wearing a rose and bit of shamrock in his buttonhole. If he can't be found at home or attending to his public duties he is sure to be mousing round some old second-hand book store.

He attacked this country during the late war, and has lived to repent of it, as did Carlyle, who admitted that he had been mistaken, which was as near repentance as he ever got.

Mr. Gladstone is said to be most benevolent, his generosity being of the kind which gives the best—his most precious time as well as his less precious money. He is in character and ability the greatest man in England, if not the greatest man living today. The following tribute, taken from The New York Sun, shall close this meagre tribute to greatness:

GLADSTONE.

I.

Near that dim threshold where death lurks to wait
To clutch the crown of seasons long delayed,
By weakling's base desertion undismayed
He stands, majestic by the head of state
Unbowed, undaunted, equal still to Fate.
Not rank, nor wealth, nor prejudice arrayed,
Nor hate, nor hope may make his soul afraid,
Whose fruit of aim is certain, ripe though late.
When the brave falter and the strong grow cold,
With hand unshaken by all-palsying age
He writes the word of Justice on the page
Where Wrong for generations hath been scrolled.
Oh! nation shaking tongue, oh! voice of gold,
And heart that years nor seasons may make old!

II.

Land of pure women and heroic men,
Whose sons through age-long darkness bravely grope
To pluck the flower of long too hopeless hope,
Dwellers in lonely huts by bog and fen,
Still fierce to drive the robbers from their den,
Still aiming straight at your immortal scope,
With old and newer foes still stanch to cope—
When dawns now near your day of triumph, then,
When hymns are chanted and when thanks are said
To all who loved you in the darker days—
When the full glory of a people's praise
To light through lingering night and tempest led,
Shines like the front of heaven among the dead,
Weave then the immortal wreath for that white head!

SUBSCRIBE for the MINER.

FOLLOWED BY A BIG SHARK.

Not To Be Taken in by a Dummy—Greasing a Yellow Dog for Bait.

In 1874 I was mate of a coasting schooner voyaging between Charleston, Beaufort, Savannah, and other points on the southern coast. She was built at Charleston, and I went out on the first voyage. The name of the captain was Martin, an easy-going, good-natured man, and we had three men before the mast.

We left Charleston in the afternoon, and were scarcely clear of the bar when a monster shark was observed in our wake. There are always sharks in plenty in Charleston harbor, and this chap would not have received much notice except for his size and the grim, persistent manner in which he followed us. He ranged up on the starboard quarter, not more than ten feet away, and there he stuck. When we had made our offing and set our course, the captain determined to get rid of the unpleasant visitor. When a sailor sees a shark following his ship he feels as a landsman would if a wolf was pursuing his carriage. The shark is there to eat you, if opportunity occurs, and you feel a spirit of revenge stirring you up to get rid of him.

We had a big shark hook on board, and after the decks had been cleared we brought it out, baited it with a chunk of pork, and the morsel was dropped overboard and the rope paid out until the pork was right at the shark's nose. He refused to touch it. Sharks are always hungry, and sharks aren't a bit particular whether they eat pork or sailor, but this fellow seemed to know that we had formed a conspiracy to destroy him. We made up a dummy and carried it aloft and heaved it overboard with great outcry, but that trick also failed. The shark paid no attention to the splash, but kept his wicked eyes on the man at the wheel, and remained where we first discovered him.

We had a slow passage down to the inlet, and as we entered it the shark suddenly disappeared. We went up to Beaufort, unloaded a part of our cargo, took on some cotton, and came down again, and we had scarcely crossed the bar when the big fish again took his position on the starboard quarter. It was the same when we started into Savannah, and the same at Brunswick, and we dropped him again off Charleston as we returned after an absence of two weeks. We tried every way known to sailors to drive the fellow off, but he wouldn't budge. At Charleston the captain consulted a colored clairvoyant, and she sold him about an ounce of pink salve and told him that he must buy a yellow dog, grease its paws with the salve, and use the dog to bait the shark hook. He paid $2 for the salve and was a whole day finding a yellow dog. One was finally discovered following a colored man about, and an offer of $3 made him our dog. On this occasion we left Charleston just at daybreak, having been in the harbor three days. As day fully dawned we picked up our old enemy, and all hands willingly turned up to see what luck we would have with the new bait. We greased the paws of the dog, and he at once began to howl in the most dismal manner. You'd have believed from his actions that he knew what was coming. When we had lashed him fast to the hook we found that the shark had neared the ship by several feet, and that he seemed to be a bit nervous.

Well, when all was ready over went the dog, and he had scarcely touched the water when the shark had him. He had dog, hook, and all at one snap, and started to make a skip when the hook brought him up. We took the line to the capstain and walked the old chap alongside, and when we had his head out of water we fired two charges of buckshot into it. We then drew him aboard and finished him off; and after breakfast we fell to and slit him open to see what sort of cargo he carried. There was the dog, swallowed almost whole, a human hand, a beef bone, the heel of a boot, a pint bottle, two feet of small chain, a score of buttons, a silver-plated table knife and two iron spoons, and several other trifles which he had picked up while cruising around and waiting for us to come out. We hove him over after the examination, and though the schooner ran on that same route for the ensuing eleven months, none of us sighted a shark, large or small. The greased-dog business seemed to have given the whole fraternity a valuable hint.—New York Sun.

If a man don't say much, he can soon get the name of knowing a heap.—Chicago Ledger.

One firm in Germany has made and sold 3,000,000 thermometers during the last five years.

Hardly will you find any one so bad but he desires the credit of being good.—South.

ON THE ENGINE.
Running a Locomotive While Deathly Sick.

TAUNTON, Mass.
Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: I am an engineer on the Old Colony Railroad, and run the Fall River boat train between Fall River and Lowell, residing in Taunton. For ten years I suffered everything but death from dyspepsia. Often I had such blinding sick headaches that I could hardly see. I think this was due partly to irregular habits of eating and partly to the jar of the engine.
Remember that I had tried every medicine I heard of and had been treated by some of the best physicians in Taunton and Lowell. At this critical time Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was recommended to me. It was new to me, and with my experience of medicine, you can easily forgive me for saying that I had not a particle of faith in it.
I had taken it but a few days when I began to get better. The raw and sore feeling left my stomach and the snapping pains left my head, and soon I was all right and have been ever since. It is the only thing that ever did me the least good, and it drove every ache, pain and discomfort completely out of my body. Now I keep KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY with me on my engine, and it goes wherever I go.
Why, I believe Favorite Remedy will cure anything. One night a while ago John Layton, an engineer who runs the main line boat train from Boston, came on my engine, sick as death. He was worn out with work, had a high fever and was so nervous he almost broke down crying. "Nonsense, John," I said; "cheer up. I've got something on my engine that will set you up in a jiffy." I took out my bottle of "Favorite Remedy," and gave him a good dose. He went to bed. Two days after I saw him looking healthy as a butcher. "Dan" he said, "what was that stuff you gave me the other night?" "It was DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, Rondout, N. Y.," said I. "Well, I don't care whose remedy it is, it's the thing for a man on the railroad." So say we all.
Yours, etc.,
DANIEL FITTS.
It is your own fault if you suffer from headache, indigestion or dyspepsia. $1 will buy a bottle of Favorite Remedy and cure you.

IMPORTANT.
When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.
Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1.00 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. vol 23 no 11y

Home Testimonials.
Mrs. Henry Gallup was teaching school in Norwich township last winter, and had been suffering from nervous sick headache a long time, and Miss Lydia Perry, of the same place, told her that there was no use in suffering so much when she could get a sure, simple remedy that she had tried and that had cured her, viz: Dennis' Blood, Liver and Kidney Cure, and one box of Indian Root Pills. She took the advice and now says that she is cured. Go thou and do likewise.
For sale by E. B. McCoy, Smethport, C. R. Burdick, Hamlin, C. A. Anderson and Smith & Hall, Colegrove, Pa.

McKean County Miner

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H RIDDLES
Editor and Proprietor

Smethport Pa., June 25 1886.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

[illegible]

Col. Quay will represent the [illegible] senatorial [illegible] in the State Convention [illegible]

If our editorial brethren throughout the State will let up on the [illegible]

Hon. Henry Baker [illegible] majority

Hon. E W Cochran of Emporium will be presented by the Cameron county delegates for the congressional nomination [illegible] If by any hook or crook McKean county fails to connect in securing the prize we sincerely hope Judge Cochran will capture it. He is [illegible] in this district

Hon. Lewis Emery Jr. of McKean is announced as an aspirant for the Republican Congressional nomination in his district. With Mr Emery on the ticket there could be no question as to the winner. He would add [illegible] majority that would make his opponent shudder. — [illegible]

[illegible]

It is given out with some show of authority that Mr Mortimer F. Elliott of Tioga county would allow his name to be used as a compromise candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. It is important to know whether Mr Elliott stands with the democratic party or with Mr Randall on the question of tax reduction and tariff revision. The Democrats of Pennsylvania [illegible] for governor. — *Philadelphia Record.*

We notice that Congressman Brown of Bradford to whom the committee that visited Washington in the interest of a government building are under many obligations for his courtesy is a candidate for re-election and we trust that his constituency will return him to a place which he fills with so much honor. He is a thorough gentleman and from what we know of him we are free to say that it would be a mistake not to return him. — [illegible] (Pa.) *Evening News.*

Capt. C. W. Mackey of Franklin received enough votes in Erie county at the late primary election to insure his nomination in the district. His election is assured from the start as Scott's recent vote in favor of considering the Morrison Free Trade bill in Congress, has cooked his goose in that district. Scott may be able to buy a few mercenary republicans in the political marts of trade but he can't buy the people after having so openly defined his position on that question.

The Eleventh Congressional district of this State is overwhelmingly democratic and because a nomination is equivalent to an election the district has uniformly been represented in Congress by small men. Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew lives in that district. He is one of the ablest men in Pennsylvania and is desirous of the nomination but he will not make a saloon canvass. It would be a reproach upon the district if he should be rejected again this year as he has been heretofore by the intriguing of pot house politicians.

The Republican State Convention meets at Harrisburg on Wednesday of next week. There is no opposition to the nomination of Gen. Beaver for Governor. For Lieut. Governor there will be a spirited contest between ex-Senator Davies of Bradford county and Major Montooth of Pittsburgh. The sentiment of this county is very strong in favor of the latter's nomination. For Auditor General there are three candidates — Maj. A. Wilson Norris, and Col. [illegible] of Philadelphia and Thos. McCamant chief clerk of the Auditor-General's department at Harrisburg. Maj. Norris made hosts of friends when here recently and as the delegate who will represent this county in the Convention has been earnestly pressed to support him and as that is his settled determination [illegible] counted on McKean county without any organization or mental reservation. The candidates for Secretary of Internal Affairs and Congressman-at-large are so numerous that it is hardly worth while to enumerate them or speculate on the outcome of the contest. In any way, however, we want it understood that the G. A. R. men of this county are solid for Tom Stewart for the first named position.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

The bill for the relief of this man, who on the 29th day of August, 1862 proved himself a traitor to his country will soon if it has not already come up for consideration in the United States Senate. It is said that certain republican senators will vote for the bill but if they do it will be in direct opposition to the wishes of ninety nine hundredths of their republican constituents. As General Cutcheon of Michigan said in the able speech delivered by him when this subject was before the House of Representatives in February last "the object of this bill is to set aside the finding and sentence of the highest court martial ever assembled in this country regularly constituted, convened by competent authority, hearing and weighing the evidence of witnesses and assisted by the ablest counsel for the accused. The proceedings were reviewed by the able Judge Advocate General approved and confirmed by the President and carried duly into execution. Such a sentence so approved so executed is beyond appeal. It is *res adjudicata* for all time. The President can not revoke it. The Supreme Court can not set it aside. It must be legislated into a pardon by the law making power."

In the month of June 1862 after innumerable disasters had overtaken McClellan's army, Gen. Pope whose successes in the west had proven him to be possessed of more than ordinary military ability was summoned by the war department to Virginia there to take command of an army of some 40 000 men the divisions of which were commanded by Generals Banks Fremont and McDowell. The object of this command was to cover the approaches to Washington as well as to work in conjunction with McClellan whose army was then stationed along the James river east of Richmond. Pope's army lay along the Rappahannock north of Richmond. About this time McClellan was clamoring for reinforcements insisting in one of his calls upon the government that he must have a hundred thousand men to make a successful demonstration against Richmond. It was impossible to send him even half that number and to have given him Pope's army would have allowed the rebels to take unmolested possession of the capitol of the nation. President Lincoln and the war department finally concluded to bring the two armies together [illegible] Richmond and Gen McClellan was directed to withdraw the army of the Potomac from the James river and consolidate with Pope between Washington and Richmond.

This movement began on the 14th of August Porter's corps being the first to embark. In the meantime Gen Lee had discovered that the army of the Potomac was abandoning its position on the James and he cut loose from Richmond with nearly his whole army leaving only one division to protect that city. He moved towards the Rappahannock as rapidly as he could go there with the express purpose in view of crushing the small army under Pope and then making his way to Washington before the Army of the Potomac could either reach Pope or Washington. But Gen Lee was not quick enough to accomplish all he anticipated. He reached the Rappahannock in due time but there was fortunately a flood in the river which with the resistance Pope's army was able to make prevented his crossing until a portion of the Army of the Potomac had arrived. Porter reported to him on the 27th of August and from that moment until the close of the second battle of Bull Run when our army met with a terrible defeat Fitz John Porter lay with his corps of men bivouacked within hearing of all that was going on between the two armies and absolutely refused to obey an order of his commanding officer Gen Pope. If he had obeyed the orders of his commander there is not a question but that Lee's army would have been whipped, thousands of lives and millions of treasure would have been saved to the country and the war would have been shortened from one to two years. In any other country on earth he would have been shot for his disobedience of orders on the 29th of August 1862.

Porter was subsequently arrested under the articles of war for insubordination and refusing to obey the orders of his commanding officer. It is impossible to give even an epitome of the evidence which was brought out before the Court Martial in which his guilt was overwhelmingly established. He was tried by his army peers men who were incapable of rendering an unjust verdict and who would doubtless have rejoiced to have been able to render a verdict of not guilty. The following distinguished officers composed the court:

Maj Gen D Hunter United States volunteers.

Maj Gen E A Hitchcock United States volunteers.

Brig Gen Rufus King United States volunteers.

Brig Gen B M Prentiss United States volunteers.

Brig Gen James B Ricketts United States volunteers.

Brig Gen Silas Casey United States volunteers.

Brig Gen James A Garfield United States volunteers.

Brig Gen N B Buford United States volunteers.

Bvt Brig Gen W W Morris United States army.

Col J Holt Judge Advocate General United States army, Judge Advocate and Recorder of the court.

The court convened on the 27th day of November 1862 and for forty five days listened to the evidence of Fitz John Porter's guilt. On the 10th day of January 1863 the court rendered its verdict which was that he should be cashiered and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States. In carrying out this sentence President Lincoln issued the following order dated January 21st 1863. "The foregoing proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case of Maj Gen Fitz John Porter, are approved and confirmed and it is ordered that the said Fitz John Porter be and hereby is cashiered and dismissed from the service of the United States as a major general of volunteers and as colonel and brevet brigadier general in the regular service of the United States, and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States."

In the speech by Judge Kelley of Philadelphia when this bill was before the house in February last in referring to the foregoing order of the President he says "This order is signed by Abraham Lincoln, than whom as I have high military authority for saying, an abler theoretic soldier never lived, than whom few abler lawyers ever lived, than whom, no more humane man ever breathed the breath of life. It was made, too when the facts of the case were all fresh in his memory, for he had watched for nearly four days and nights the progress of the betrayal of the army of Virginia by a great soldier—for such I believe Fitz John Porter to be by training and natural gifts—the betrayal, I say, of that army by a great soldier, who, having forgotten country and patriotism, sank himself to infamy by regarding military office and duty as a personal trust for the benefit of himself and his clique or coterie."

It is said that just before President Lincoln issued this order he was called upon by Hon Leonard Swett who then represented an Illinois district in congress. The Fitz John Porter case being referred to the President pointed to a pile of manuscript lying on the table, with the remark that there was the record of the case, and added "You know that if I know anything it is what evidence tends to prove and when a thing is proved. I have read every word of that record and I tell you Fitz John Porter is guilty and ought to be shot." It seems incredible that any man who believes in army discipline who hates a traitor to his country or who despised that coterie of army officers who would have destroyed Grant as well as Pope if it had been in their power can read the review of the evidence in the Fitz John Porter trial as furnished President Lincoln by Judge Advocate General Holt and then vote for Porter's restoration to the army.

We cannot close this article any more appropriately than to give the closing paragraphs of Gen Cutcheon's speech which was delivered in the House in February last. He speaks for the volunteer soldiery of this country the remnant of that army which was betrayed by Porter. He enlisted soon after the breaking out of the war as first captain of a company in the 20th Michigan Infantry from which position he gradually rose to the colonelcy of the regiment, was twice wounded at Spottsylvania Court House was brevetted Brigadier General for conspicuous gallantry in 1864 was soon after assigned to the command of the Second Brigade First Division Army of the Potomac and was mustered out in 1865. He now represents with great credit the 9th congressional district of Michigan in the House of Representatives. Read what this veteran of the Army of the Potomac has to say on this subject:

[illegible]

REVISION OF THE RULES.

The sub-committee appointed by the State Committee to revise the rules governing representation in the State Convention will submit a proposition to the coming State Convention which does away with senatorial delegates and gives each representative district one delegate for every two thousand republican votes cast for presidential candidates and for each fraction exceeding one half thereof. This would make a membership of 239 for our conventions instead of 251 as they are now constituted and at the same time would fix the representation upon a basis which at least approaches fairness. The present system is just about as absurd as it can be. It is based upon the number of representatives a county may have in the Legislature and if as in the present condition of affairs in this State a recalcitrant individual happens accidentally to occupy the executive chair, who refuses to agree to a reasonable apportionment bill a thriving community will be deprived of its just representation both in the Legislature and State Conventions while those who are barely holding their own will have more than they are entitled to. To make the republican vote the basis of representation is eminently fair and how the proposition can be successfully combatted is difficult to comprehend.

PHILADELPHIA is the greatest republican city on the continent, and the Union Republican Club of that city is an organization which accomplishes more from year to year in holding it in the republican line than any other one influence excepting only the press and it is questionable whether that exception should be made. This club has issued a circular letter to the republicans of the State asking for the nomination of Col A Wilson Norris for Auditor General. In this request they undoubtedly represent nine-tenths if not more, of the republicans of the city and there is no good reason why their wishes in this respect should not be gratified.

As the Potter county convention will not be held until next Monday, and as the state convention convenes on Wednesday, it is hardly possible for the senatorial conferees to get together and select a senatorial delegate. The McKean and Tioga conferees will probably meet to-day or to-morrow somewhere in Tioga county and settle upon one.

ZANE VS. WOLFE.

The Bradford *Star* of Sunday last published a letter from John P Zane, Esq in which the speech of Hon Chas S Wolfe delivered in the Opera House in that city on Tuesday evening the 15th inst is shown up in its true light. The speech was ostensibly in the interest of prohibition but really an attack on the republican party. Mr Wolfe is one of the most egotistical men in the State. Because he received 30 000 votes as a stump candidate for State Treasurer a few years ago he is now puffed up with the notion that he can draw off enough republican votes this year to defeat the regular republican ticket. He will find that the animus which controls him will be known by the republicans of this State long before they vote in November. Mr Zane has this to say of his Bradford speech:

On Tuesday evening I was directed by the Emery Band who were escorting the Hon Chas S Wolfe and the Bradford Prohibition Club to the Opera House. I was informed that Mr Wolfe was to deliver a prohibition speech. Knowing the ability of the Honorable gentleman I decided to attend the meeting expecting of course to hear a prohibition speech but to my great surprise and disappointment I listened two long hours to as bitter a democratic speech as I have ever heard. Mr Wolfe made no attempt to disguise his bitterness against the republican party. He accused the party leaders of every crime except making the Honorable gentleman one of its bosses. The following is some of the great mistakes of the republican party as stated by Mr Wolfe:

[illegible]

Mr Wolfe seems to have forgotten that the election of Mr Pattison a democratic governor has cost the tax payers of this commonwealth over [illegible] because a republican legislature passed an apportionment bill which Gov Pattison vetoed and then called an extra session of the legislature and demanded that they should pass such a bill as would suit Governor Pattison knowing at the same time that the legislature would never consent to such a usurpation of their rights. Was there ever a Czar of Russia who attempted a more flagrant usurpation of the people's rights than this man Pattison whom Wolfe and company had made governor to say nothing of the $400,000 taken out of the treasury at Harrisburg which Mr Wolfe said was as safe in democratic hands as it was in the republicans. Had General Beaver been elected there is not a democrat who would dare say that the money would not be in the treasury to-day.

The honorable gentleman seems to enjoy the change in the administration at Washington although he and his associates were originally Blaine men. Anything to beat Cameron and the bosses has been Mr Wolfe's war cry for the last ten years. The above leads me to believe that Mr Wolfe's real object was the defeat of the republican party. I have always respected and admired an open enemy but I despise false friends.

Mr Wolfe sees no wrong in the secretary of the interior placing the national flag at half mast in honor of his predecessor ex Secretary Jeff Thompson who was a traitor to his country, nor has he any complaints to make against Secretary Manning who was a partner with Boss Tweed in all the steals from the city of New York. Mr Wolfe holds his hands up in holy horror in respect to State Treasurer Quay who was one of the pardon board who pardoned Kemble & Co but has not a word of censure for President Cleveland in pardoning Mullen out of the penitentiary of Ohio who was convicted of the great crime of imprisoning one hundred citizens to prevent them from casting their votes for James G Blaine. Oh consistency thou art a jewel.

Mr Wolfe does not seem to have heard of the further democratic frauds in Cincinnati nor of the democratic State Senators who left their seats in the Ohio Senate and took to the south (where they properly belonged) thinking to lock the wheels of the State government, but failed and after the Legislature had adjourned stole back to Columbus and demanded of the treasury pay for services which they never rendered. Nor does he seem to have heard of the great frauds to steal a Senator in Chicago ten days after the election and to steal the Legislature of Illinois and that the democratic secretary of the committee was convicted of said crime. Mr Wolfe is there any crime more damnable than frauds upon the ballot box? Life, liberty and happiness depends on the purity of the ballot box. Every citizen has a right to cast his vote as he wishes. But none of these frauds have a terror for the great reformer and prohibitionist Mr Wolfe.

He says that the constitutional amendments have not been repealed and that the blacks have not yet been returned to slavery. Does he believe that the south would be solidly democratic if the blacks were allowed to vote or does he doubt the repeal of the constitutional amendment if the United States Senate was democratic? If he does I would call his attention to the reception given to Jeff Davis and his treasonable utterances in the south. His pathway was strewn with flowers by women and children and the President whom Mr Wolfe loves to honor, dare not rebuke Jeff Davis. But why should President Cleveland rebuke Jeff Davis when Mr Wolfe reformer and prohibitionist has no words of complaint against any party but the republican.

* * * * * * *

I am a believer in high license and would hold the sellers of rum liable for all damage sustained by the drunkard and his family. When a man makes a beast of himself I would treat him to the same kind of punishment that some States have adopted for men who beat their wives. The present punishment for getting drunk is fine and imprisonment which is no punishment to the drunkard, but his wife and children are the victims who pay the penalty. Mr Wolfe at the commencement of his speech apologized for being obliged to read from his manuscript as he had expected to have had a talk with the Bradford Prohibition Club, but when he arrived in the town he found he was to address a public meeting and did not have time to memorize his argument. Reformers should not make such statements as the above, especially when they give a two hour speech and arrange to have it published in the morning papers, as it did appear the next morning in the Bradford and Pittsburgh papers in full. His speech could not have been telegraphed after it was delivered in time for publication. Honesty is the best policy even with reformers.

JOHN P ZANE

—It may interest horse fanciers to know what the Clydesdale horses, which are being brought to this country so frequently, cost. An estimate may be had from the fact that Riddell, the famous Scotch breeder, recently sold 56 stallions to a Kansas dealer for $15,000.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

(From our own correspondent.)

HARRISBURG, June 22 —The past week ought to be, to all republicans, one of pleasing recollections and its record, which has now passed into National history, will prove far from pleasing or welcome reading to our democratic brethren when it may be recounted from the hustings as our great republican leaders go forth to engage in the political battles of the near future. Democratic tariff reform is only another name for National dishonor, and is a question which must return to vex its authors. The band of republican warriors in the National house of representatives aided by a few democrats has given the lie to the pretentions of a party whose watch word is "party gain at any sacrifice."

The country for weeks has awaited with bated breath the solution of the question by congress of tariff or free trade. On Thursday last our local telegraph offices were thronged with anxious people to catch the news from Washington which would tell whether a blow aimed against our home industries would receive the endorsement or condemnation of the nation's representatives in congress. The discussions of the probabilities at times became quite animated. Vengeance was sworn against any democrats who might prove recreant to the party creed of free trade. The news finally came: 140 ayes to 157 noes—defeated by 17 majority.

The democratic lookers-on slunk away disgusted while a smile of approval was plainly visible upon the faces of all republicans nor did the exulting republicans forget to give to Sam Randall his full measure of praise for the stand he and his thirty five followers maintained in the fight. By the way I see that Erie's democratic congressman has since the tariff vote at Washington suddenly dropped out of the list of possible candidates for governor. That tariff vote has proved and will prove the obituary note of more than one Pennsylvania democrat.

Following close upon the heels of this welcome news came the announcement that Ohio's supreme court had handed down a decision legalizing the acts of the senate of that State and declaring that the seceding and obstructing democratic senators have forfeited their right to their seats, if they ever had any, by running away and creating vacancies which were legally and rightly filled by the republican senate.

This seems like glory enough for one day's triumphs for the republican party nor will the Nation forget to make the awards when the two great parties again go before the people for approval or condemnation. The republican party need not fear for the verdict. The week has been one of rejoicing for us for the records made are clearly in our favor.

I must ask pardon for going so far away from home for news but I must plead justification because our people at this manufacturing centre regarded the outlook as far from encouraging and discussed the situation daily. Now that present danger to our industries is passed business men are contented and from all accounts this contentment is wide spread in the north.

Our own city can furnish you but little news. Our city and county convention passed off harmoniously and accorded Tom McCamant hearty endorsement for the nomination of auditor general. The delegates to the State convention are George Kay, S J M McCarrell, J C Durbin and Dr S H Smith who will give Beaver four votes for the governor's nomination.

Some of our democratic papers are endeavoring to make cheap campaign capital out of the refusal of our conventions here to designate a colored man as delegate to the State convention. Your correspondent favored such a move and worked for it but a majority vote of the conventions said otherwise and the colored voters have accepted the decision in good faith and no revolt as predicted will take place. The colored voter of the State capital takes no stock in the democratic party and will not add a single vote to the democratic column because of this revolt which has existence only in democratic papers. The colored man may be ignorant but he is no fool.

There is nothing new in democratic circles unless I except the fact that there is much discontent and dissatisfaction on the part of the majority faction of that party in our town because the minority leader Dull some how or other seems to have the distribution of Federal patronage here, at which of course the stronger faction is disposed to growl. All attempts to quiet these party differences have been abandoned, and hereafter "we won't speak as we pass by." The Myers faction will get the votes and the Dullites the offices and each faction will make it as pleasant as possible for the other so long as democracy is in power.

There is considerable talk here about Charlie Wolfe and his prohibition boom. He has some friends in our city and doubtless will get a few votes but the majority of the temperance people take no stock in him at all. Charlie is for Charlie all the time, and he has tried almost every method to boost himself into public office and has as often failed. He now sees his new chance and at once nominates himself for prohibition governor but it must be disheartening to him to know that such prohibition leaders as Black of Lancaster, Barker and Bailey of Philadelphia and Newton Pierce late secretary of that party only tie to Wolfe as second or third choice. Charlie wants to be leader or nothing. If the prohibitionists don't permit him to dictate as ring master, he is "out of politics." This weakness of the Union county candidate has, unfortunately always proved his downfall. He has been mad ever since the United States senatorial bee buzzed in his bonnet when John I Mitchell was elected as a compromise candidate to the United States senate.

Only a few days ago your correspondent had a good laugh over the recitals of the experiences of the newspaper reporters, in their dare-devil attempts to reach (by means of a stolen ladder) a third story, back window leading into the "Eagle's Nest," where Wolfe and his party held their secret conferences six years ago. The reporters got there, and surprised Wolfe the next morning by printing the entire proceedings of the kickers of the night before.

At this meeting Wolfe pleaded and begged, begged and pleaded for the nomination, and promised democratic votes enough to make his election sure. The question, without debate, was put to a vote and Charlie got less than a dozen votes among his followers for his own nomination. This killed the ambitious Union county kicker, and he has never fully recovered, but at each election he appears, not as a follower but a leader of some new idea.

As a country representative at first, he was contented to represent Union county in the lower house of representatives. His grand legislative detective scheme in the boom bill, exaggerated his own opinion of himself, and since then his entire energy has been bent towards some advanced political preferment. But he was a failure in all his moves. Wolfe, however is not a "willing candidate" for office now. He says he does not seek it, and will accept only when he may be *convinced* that it is his "IMPERATIVE DUTY" to do so. That time is now here, in Wolfe's idea, and if he fails to get the nomination he of course must kick again and join some other move.

Six years ago he fought the republican leaders because he regarded them corrupt and their methods bad. This year he passes over the leaders and secedes from the party itself because its principles represent nothing, as he declares. **It would not be a bad idea for him to promulgate a platform that he could stand on and submit it for adoption. I would, however, suggest that he studiously avoid any reference to Cameron or Quay, either directly or indirectly. Either name would prove a red blanket in the eyes of the mad bull, Wolfe. That he might not lose his usually evenly balanced (?) mind this course would be absolutely necessary, and I throw it out merely as a** suggestion.

In a nut shell Mr Wolfe's present course is not because he loves the temperance cause for the cause itself, but because he sees a possible opportunity to get square with some one and be revenged for some of his great political disappointments.

It begins to look in this part of the world as if Col Montooth of Pittsburgh would be Beaver's colleague on the republican ticket this fall. He has been in almost every hole and corner of the State and as he is a first class man he has made a host of friends. He claims lots of promises of support and with his home following he will come to Harrisburg with a good deal of strength.

Before your correspondent can write you again the republican convention will have met and placed its ticket in the field and the ticket nominated will be elected. For our democratic opponents have forced all the campaign ammunition required to blow that party into complete forgetfulness. We need only take Pattison as the standard of comparison and the reform record he has made for his party. The present democratic executive has more than proved the inability of the democratic party to furnish brains to govern a great State like Pennsylvania. Even though it might become necessary to seek for democratic records beyond the borders of our own State we should encounter but little difficulty. Take Ohio, New York, Oregon, in fact any locality where democracy has been tripped up in its "public office is a public trust" policy and you could find enough to visit lasting condemnation on the party and we can point to the present congress where the essence of brains of the spoils party is congregated and we can insure victory for the republican party in the entire absence of a democratic record in fact victory is ours on democratic mistakes and the people's consequent unwillingness to longer trust a party that has been tried in the balance and found wanting. Mark my prediction.

ALCROFT.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON June 18th. You may be inclined to think that with the lengthening days and strengthening heat of June times are growing dull at the capital as well as elsewhere. Such is not the case. Grand receptions official and public are being held at the White House in honor of the bride. Some distinguished travelers are in the city who are receiving much attention one of them being a royal visitor a veritable prince, the grandson of Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil. Prince Leopold is not however a royal looking personage. His face is of an uninteresting type, his figure of medium size and his voice is so effeminate small shrill and discordant as to occasion amusement for those who hear it. He is stopping at the Arlington Hotel, and occupies the rooms that President Cleveland had when he first arrived in the city previous to his inauguration.

And then the strike is at last over here. Work has been resumed on a nine hours compromise. Houses partially erected on which work had been suspended for six weeks again echo with the sound of hammer and saw and building will boom until next winter. And last though first in importance, congress is still at work without any immediate danger of succumbing to the summer's heat. It is discussing appropriation and land forfeiture bills and questions relating to the District of Columbia. Scarcely a day passes but some congressman gives his opinion of the civil service law and no subject connected with finances can come up for debate without provoking a fight on the tariff.

While the house was discussing a money bill the able republican leader from New York, Mr Hiscock announced that he had figured out a large deficiency in the treasury, the appropriations being largely in excess of the receipts. He made an argument which might apply to the tariff to show that no reduction was possible and he held democratic extravagance responsible for this. He explained where the next fiscal year would, on the most conservative estimate see a deficit of $14 000 000. The house was on the eve of an attempt to reduce tariff taxes and he thought it was an occasion on which to call its attention to these startling figures.

This reminds me of what Representative Boutelle of Maine said in regard to the defects of the present administration. Instead of the retrenchment and economy that was promised the estimates for expenditures have been largely increased until the democratic state convention in Maine is found denouncing in its platform a congress in which its party has a large working majority for having devoted six months of its labors in devising ways and means to deplete the treasury of its surplus millions to the neglect of important legislation.

As to the manner in which the party has fulfilled its civil service reform promises, the same gentleman from Maine says that that law has been trampled under the muddy boots of of the "hungry and thirsty" until a democratic commissioner of pensions is enabled to testify that under the rules, as now applied, he obtained 148 democrats out of 152 appointments, and the democrats of the house are asking to amend the law so that the "reform" party can get the other four.

Political affairs are so much mixed in different states that the democratic members of congress who have not already gotten the sanction of their districts and yet have not given up the fight, are very anxious about renomination. Even Mr Holman, of Indiana, the "great objector," has felt constrained to go home in the interest of his fences. He is a man who probably could not be easily beaten but the republicans are sure of gains in many democratic districts and Mr Holman felt that the situation was such that even he had better not be so far from the bosoms of his constituents.

The luxury of leisure which the president enjoyed during his nine days honeymoon, is his no longer. The mass of legislation which was dumped upon his desk during his absence, for his approval or veto, requires his examination of fourteen or fifteen bills a day. There has just been published from the White House another official remonstrance against a too sociable public, asking it to respect the hours for official business, by calling to pay respects only on the days and at the hours specified for that purpose.

R

WOLFE says that "when Gen Beaver was nominated it was thought if he should be elected that the reforms would be instituted at once, and many who would have been independents voted for him for that reason. But they were not begun. Things are going on in the same old ring rut." What balderdash. The egotist must think that the people of this State are all fools. Was Beaver elected? Was not the democratic ticket elected four years ago, and was there any chance for reform after that?

—A yearly advertisement, one column in length, in the Chicago *Tribune*, costs the advertiser $26,000. The New York *Herald* receives for its lowest priced column $39,000 and the highest $384,000. The New York *Tribune*, for the lowest $28,754.

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Woolen	$1 25	[illegible]
Fine	50	[illegible]
Stockings	10	[illegible]
Soft Wool Hats	50	[illegible]
Stiff	$1 70	[illegible]
Boys Stiff	50	[illegible]
Straw	15	[illegible]
Boots	$2 00	[illegible]
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—OF—

A. B. ARMSTRONG,

Smethport. Pa.

U. B. Mutual Aid!

This Company received its charter M[illegible] 1882. It has paid to widows and orphans IN CASH

$4,474,000!

Up to the present time. The Co. known as the

MOST RELIABLE

One to insure in. It has always [illegible]

IN FULL

—AND—

PROMPTLY.

[illegible]

To the representatives of

S B Sartwell Smethport [illegible]

Mrs Geo Welker Kane [illegible]

Mr Wm Fitzpatrick, [illegible]

Mr. Michael Burke [illegible]

The latter was killed within [illegible] days from the date of his insurance which cost him only $9 60

C A BURDICK Agt.

Smethport Dec 22 1885

F. C. OLDS,

At his store in

FARMERS' VALLEY, PA.

is prepared to supply his customers with

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Crockery and all other goods [illegible] at figures that will astonish

The Natives!

He keeps on hand always the choicest [illegible] of Flour, Feed &c. and his Buckwheat [illegible] be beat in the Universe. Smethport people [illegible] save money by taking a short ride over a lovely road and buy the [illegible] money than they can buy at home.

Farmers Valley Nov 20, 1884

BARBER SHOP

ALFRED STURDVIENT

Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished [illegible] new Marble Front building [illegible] to W D Gallup's store Main street where he is prepared to do

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

In the latest style of the art. None but first class workmen employed.

BATH ROOMS ATTACHED

NEW YORK

LIFE INSURANCE CO

41 YEARS OF BUSINESS!

$67,000,000 in Cash Assets!

$89,000,000 Paid to Policy H[illegible]

Income from Interest and [illegible] over $3,000,000 Annu[illegible]

Expenses in proportion [illegible] ness less than in any [illegible] pany

Death rates less than in any [illegible] company

SURPLUS OVER $13,000,000!

S. E. MULFORD,

Actuary Pennsylvania Department
Walnut Street Philadelphia

Chas. B. Hamlin — Smethport Pa.

Smethport, May 13, 1886-tf.

A PRIZE Send six cents [illegible] and receive free, [illegible] of goods which will [illegible] to more money [illegible] anything else in this world. All, [illegible] succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers [illegible] sure. At once address, TRUE & CO [illegible] Maine.

BARK AND LOG JOBBERS

[illegible] for Cartwright's Tally Book. [illegible] is similar to Cartwright's Standard [illegible] Lumber Tally Books, as well as [illegible] surfaces. May be used in the Wet, Written upon and Erased. It gives the [illegible] of any size pile or any number of [illegible]

IT INSURES ACCURACY

And absolutely makes disputes [illegible] bers and owners impossible, no [illegible] ficient in figures either party may be [illegible] A paper book, properly ruled and [illegible] contain general results of each [illegible] accompanies each slate book so [illegible] book may be erased whenever [illegible] price of these books can be saved [illegible] in each measurement.

Liberal discounts to agents. [illegible]

Price, $2 50

Address

Ridgway Publishing Co. Limited, Ridgway Pa.

[illegible]

A GIFT Send 10 cents [illegible] will mail you [illegible] ble sample box [illegible] put you in the [illegible] more money at once, than any [illegible] America. Both sexes of all ages [illegible] home and work in spare time, [illegible] Capital not required. We will [illegible] mense pay sure for those who start [illegible] STINSON & CO. [illegible]

McKean County Miner

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible] paper shows the time to [illegible] paper changed, [illegible] as well as the new one [illegible] stopped [illegible] continue liable if the [illegible] take it from [illegible]

[illegible] the paper regularly [illegible] paper every week, [illegible] with the [illegible] when not re-[illegible]

Smethport, Pa., June 25, 1886.

[illegible] for [illegible] the Philadelphia Weekly [illegible] family papers in [illegible] with the [illegible] best [illegible]

[illegible] we should [illegible] the best paper published [illegible] paper fraternity [illegible] the Press [illegible] that paper in the Miner [illegible] the next ninety days.

[illegible] forty or fifty books which are [illegible] the agricultural interests of [illegible] of which we propose [illegible] those who first subscribe [illegible] papers. The book will be [illegible] as we have a copy left [illegible] first served.

[illegible] that for ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS [illegible] two of the best papers pub-[illegible] coming to your home [illegible] ONE YEAR.

LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

[illegible] recruit this week was not [illegible]

[illegible] for the new bank [illegible] their worship [illegible]

[illegible] has ability [illegible] of doing [illegible]

[illegible] one of the [illegible] was recently [illegible]

[illegible] the moderately hop-[illegible]

[illegible] Main and Franklin [illegible] Mr. Kenney [illegible]

[illegible] a few days ago [illegible]

[illegible] in connection capturing [illegible] hundred of the speckled [illegible] the other day [illegible] to the waters of Strait Creek.

The Rochester and Pittsburgh Rail-[illegible] July [illegible]

[illegible] But the hay crop [illegible] very light in these parts [illegible] benefitted by wet [illegible]

[illegible] Mail says that the [illegible]

[illegible] the new extension of [illegible] Mt. Jewett with the [illegible] Mr. Rose [illegible] Assembly [illegible] who owns considerable [illegible] Star.

[illegible] applications for licenses of [illegible] in Warren county [illegible] granted by the court this [illegible] Judge Brown delivered an ex-[illegible] opinion on the power of the [illegible] the license ques-[illegible]

[illegible] Potter county man is [illegible] and 75 sheep in one day [illegible] considerable like a [illegible] come from [illegible] Potter [illegible]

[illegible] will play a [illegible] country Saturday [illegible] ground in Hamlin [illegible] promised to be a very lively [illegible] ball and we have no [illegible] large crowd will be present [illegible]

[illegible] purchasing full fare [illegible] the Buffalo, New York and [illegible] to be used on [illegible] 4th or 5th of [illegible] permits [illegible] return on same [illegible] on these days and [illegible]

[illegible] water which drives the [illegible] Miner office pounds plainly [illegible] that the recent work done [illegible] has resulted in giving [illegible] pressure on the water main [illegible] who [illegible] the man at the [illegible] happy.

[illegible] will be no excuse for any one [illegible] home on the Fourth. The [illegible] companies are offering very low [illegible] and we have no [illegible] number of citizens will avail [illegible] of this opportunity of taking [illegible] at that time.

The Knights of Labor of Forest [illegible] Potter county, have erected [illegible] at that place. Harry Wells [illegible] druggist occupies a portion [illegible] store [illegible] this building as [illegible] By the way, Harry is build-[illegible]

[illegible] Miner are [illegible] portrayal of the life and [illegible] W. E. Gladstone, the [illegible] of liberalism. This article [illegible] on our first page [illegible] with interest by the many [illegible] old man.

[illegible] section hand on the [illegible] near [illegible] on Thursday of last [illegible] seriously [illegible] a section [illegible] on that road having [illegible] person of any one [illegible]

[illegible] much to the regret of [illegible] small boy, has decided to [illegible] July Fourth with his [illegible] of peanuts and fruits [illegible] What will be [illegible] glorious occasion [illegible] will be [illegible]

[illegible] and Holmes planing [illegible] destroyed by fire [illegible] week between 2 and 3 [illegible] the mill being ignited by [illegible] the smoke stack. The loss [illegible] considered was about [illegible]

[illegible] who are largely [illegible] business in dif-[illegible] of the State have come [illegible] a large tannery in [illegible] this county. There is a large [illegible] in the immediate locality [illegible] of the tannery [illegible] points of land in the State [illegible] the necessary amount [illegible] for tanning [illegible] They have [illegible] to sink a well several [illegible]

—Since John Brennan, Esq., purchased the Taylor farm in "Poverty Hollow," a marked difference in the appearance of the property has taken place. It is really one of the best farms in this section of the county, but it has been sadly neglected for many years. It will soon "blossom like a rose" under its present ownership.

If the report is true—and it looks very much as though it was founded on fact—that it remained for a McKean county man to discover the lost art of hardening copper to the temperature of cutting steel we shall demonstrate once more to the world that McKean county is entitled to the banner for her inventive genius.

"Smethport has a bad name among the farmers." This statement appeared in a letter written recently from a gentleman in Massachusetts to the editor of this paper. There are a great many people in this region who would like to know why Smethport was such a name among the farmers of Massachusetts or any other section of the country.

The Smethport band gave another serenade. Mr. John F. Chadwick, with a [illegible] Three Star [illegible] cornet of the Boston Musical make on Monday evening [illegible] token of esteem to which he is [illegible] by the members in organizing that excellent musical organization. The instrument is a fine one, and is most worthily bestowed upon a young man who has done much towards bringing our band up to its present high standard.

"Felt it the money spent in thin slopes [illegible] says the N. Y. Sun "the whole [illegible] of the city would be changed, and the number of applications would be multiplied." The result [illegible] good for other cities as New York. "If deposits [illegible] the beer were [illegible] for deposits in savings banks," says the Boston Herald, "nine-tenths of the poverty and two-thirds of the crime would be prevented." This is a text which requires no sermon.

—Occasionally we receive a postal card from a subscriber wanting to know if they are entitled to the book referred to at the head of our local column. Every subscriber who has paid in advance [illegible] have [illegible] of the book [illegible] as we have one to give, but they must call at this office for it. We shall not send for the Weekly Press to those who have subscribed for it in connection with the Miner until next Monday or Tuesday. They will receive the Press one year commencing with the first week in July.

It was with more than ordinary pleasure that we read the article in the last Warren Ledger, under the head of "Ingratitude," [illegible] Mr. Mor-[illegible] shows up the [illegible] "latter day" republican politicians for [illegible] that staunch old republican paper, the Mail, and boosting into prominence [illegible] papers which [illegible] that parade the flag labeled "independent." As the Ledger says, "the Mail will be read when these pretenders shall have been forgotten."

There are in this town a [illegible] few boys who appear to take delight in string-[illegible] themselves into [illegible] at the difference [illegible] by filing in and out of church two or three times, never forgetting to make all the noise they can [illegible] all the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Vindicator.

Mr. [illegible] Kenyon in New Mexico [illegible] says that [illegible] the last paying [illegible] in the territory [illegible] From papers just received [illegible] Mr. Kenyon [illegible] generally [illegible] that which [illegible] be as wealthy as Vanderbilt. It is said that Merton and his partner have [illegible] one hundred million dollars for their [illegible]

Within a few weeks the [illegible] line extending from Mt. Jewett to Ormsby will [illegible] and a new competing line [illegible] Buffalo and the southwestern counties of New York [illegible] Pittsburg [illegible] the Pittsburg & Western through its branch line the Pittsburg, Bradford & Buffalo railroad, and it will give the Pittsburg & Western road an addition of 262 miles of narrow gauge system, [illegible] feeder, the principal line of which is the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua road, [illegible] Pittsburg a new outlet to Buffalo, Dunkirk and other important points in western New York. The new line will be thoroughly equipped and will have the effect of largely enhancing the earnings of the Pittsburg & Western.—Era 22d.

PERSONAL MENTION

We would esteem it a favor of those [illegible] friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

Miss Fannie Rogers made a flying business trip to Olean on Tuesday.

Fitz Henry Arnold, Esq., of Port Allegany, was in town Wednesday.

Miss Eulalie King returned from [illegible] visit to Buffalo on Saturday last.

G. R. McCalmont, Esq., Bradford's city solicitor, was in attendance at court this week.

Miss [illegible] returned from Elmira, N. Y., where she has been attending school, on Friday last.

O. F. Gaddis and wife, of Port Allegany, took dinner at the Wright House on Sunday last.

Miss Jennie Haskell returned from Buffalo last Monday, where she has been visiting friends.

Prof. [illegible] was in town Wednesday. He is stopping for the present at his home in Kendall.

Mrs. [illegible] accompanied by her sister Miss [illegible] started on Tuesday for Springville, N. Y.

Miss Anna Pierson, who has been teaching school in this place for the past year, is visiting friends in Wilcox, Pa.

Neil Boyle, formerly of this place, who has been operating in the far west for [illegible] dropped in to see us Saturday last.

Charles Stewart, son of Hon. David Stewart, who has been attending school at Hightstown, N. J., is spending his vacation at home in this place.

Bill Shumaker will grace Buffalo [illegible] to relatives in that city on Monday last. The [illegible]

Baptist Church

The pastor, Rev. E. H. [illegible] having accepted the call to Mac[illegible] Wayne county, N. Y., will conclude his labors with this people next Sunday. The services there, both morning and evening, will partake of the character of a farewell. Services will be held at the usual hours. Services at Colegrove at 3:00 p. m.

ANNIN ANTICS

[illegible] is a boy and Abigail is happy.

[illegible] is a boy and C. O. Buckley is unapproachable.

F. K. Winship is erecting a mammoth barn, some say the largest in the county. Frank knows how to do great things.

The oil well has been shot. Oil in small quantities has been found; some say two and others say five barrels. At present it is not doing much, plugged and casing drawn. Melacus [illegible]

Miss Kattie Holcomb is attending the select school at Turtle Point. The people consider themselves fortunate in being able to secure the services of so experienced a teacher as Miss Mary Simpson. No doubt her school will prove a success.

A fine fence has been put around the cemetery at Annin Creek Corners. Those who drummed up excuses for not helping defray the expenses may rest assured that their obituary notices will furnish agreeable reading matter for a portion of those who did pay.

NIL ULTRA.

A Great Occasion

Mr. Emery, the general passenger agent of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Co., desires us to announce that a special train will be run over their road on Monday, July 5th, leaving Punxsutawney at 7:30 a. m., passing Bradford at 1:10 p. m., to accommodate all those desiring to witness the great Sham Battle for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Fund, to be held at Rochester Driving Park, Monday, July 5th. Veterans of the Union and [illegible] the Army of the Republic, in honor of Gen. J. Lewis, Commander of Department of New York, and staff [illegible] the Militia and Independent Military Companies [illegible] battle scenes will be enacted [illegible] illustrating the great conflicts of the late war. Each Army will be composed of large masses of Infantry, squadrons of Cavalry, batteries of Artillery, Scouts, Staff and Signal Officers, Bands, Wagon Trains and Ambulances. Infantry and cavalry charges, [illegible] batteries [illegible] artillery [illegible] practice [illegible] the [illegible] the roll of drums [illegible] the dash of sabres [illegible] the thundering cavalry charges, the roll of drums, and clash of fight, will [illegible] the [illegible] and fully impress the spectator with the [illegible] of actual war.

This will [illegible] to visit Ontario Beach [illegible] of Western New York.

Tickets good [illegible] returning July 7th [illegible]

[illegible]

Some Instructive Figures

The clerks in the county commissioners' office have just completed the annual statement of the assessed valuation of the county which the law requires shall be furnished the Secretary of Internal Affairs. It is an laborious [illegible] involving a vast amount of work in its compilation. A representative of the Star [illegible] this report [illegible] a few facts of [illegible] general interest.

The total assessed valuation of property in the county this year $1,[illegible] showing a falling off of [illegible] from the last triennial assessment. The [illegible] do not expect to be able to [illegible] the rate of the tax levy [illegible] year.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LITERARY NOTES

The [illegible] article in the forthcoming July Harper's [illegible] "The New York Produce Exchange," by [illegible] Richard Wheatley. Like his article in the previous [illegible] The New York Stock Exchange [illegible] written [illegible] with information and [illegible] every [illegible] business man [illegible] of this great center of our [illegible] The history of the [illegible] traced [illegible] the time [illegible] of commerce [illegible]

ITEMS FROM KANE

[illegible] Warren [illegible]

[illegible]

Miss Henry Hammond [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible] for his paper.

Herman Ehrmann [illegible] his brother H. O. [illegible] this week.

Messrs. Weaver and Mess [illegible] a fish market [illegible] completed [illegible] the Kane [illegible]

The [illegible] completed [illegible]

[illegible] New York [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FIELD.

[illegible] as regards the future [illegible] well [illegible] since Wednesday last and the production has been but slightly increased thereby. That the field has a black eye is an undisputed fact. All hopes of its reviving and business picking up in the new towns as well as our own are now centered on the Mallory & Co. well on lot 162. It is said that they will, undoubtedly, get a well, and they have set it down that it will not be over a 25 barrel producer. Even so, what it would be just what is wanted to boom things in West Kane and our own town. There is another well drilling right at the lower end of West Kane, and great confidence is placed in this well and many say that it is a sure thing for oil. This is on lot 181. Several other wells and rigs have been started on the same lot.

RAMBLER.

Kane, June 23.

OUR BRADFORD BUDGET.

The case of Ella Carlisle versus Bradford city is on for trial at court next week.

Argument court has attractions for many of our attorneys at Smethport this week.

The street paving scheme is likely to fall through, as all as none of the bidders so far have been able to secure the proper bonds.

[illegible] and Walter Paxton Minstrels [illegible] this week and are showing to crowded houses.

The store rooms in the new building at the corner of [illegible] streets [illegible] is hardly complete.

Bradford will have free mail delivery after July 1st. Four good democrats have been appointed mail carriers, who will enter upon their duties at that time.

The Bradford Fishing Club returned recently from Lake Erie with six barrels of bass [illegible] They were gone [illegible] a week and report a very [illegible]

[illegible] Company [illegible] at their Armory on Congress street. They are preparing also for their trip to Ridgway July 4th and for camp at Warren on the 17th.

The graduating class of the Bradford High School will [illegible] the [illegible] the Alumni will [illegible]

While plowing [illegible] island grounds the other day [illegible] unearthed [illegible] has [illegible] the [illegible] was committed will probably forever remain a mystery.

Sutherland and Wyman will give a grand picnic and clam bake at Foster Brook next Thursday which will no doubt attract the masses. Special trains will be run every hour. A three hundred pound sea turtle will be slaughtered for the occasion.

The work of cleaning up the island is progressing rapidly and the grounds will be in readiness for our big celebration on the Fourth. Nearly everybody in Bradford celebrates the fourth of July each year by leaving the city to spend the day in some more wide awake place, and there will be no deviation from the rule this year.

The oil market was up to 70 cents last week but has dropped off a couple of cents since. Everything looks favorable now for a better price. The [illegible] production [illegible] rapid [illegible]

[illegible] RAMBLER.

[illegible]

CLERMONT CHATTINGS

[illegible]

[illegible] Wellsville [illegible] paper [illegible] Democratic [illegible]

[illegible]

NORWICH NOTES

[illegible] has [illegible]

The Union Sunday school is to have a new library soon.

W. P. Clark of the firm of Clark Bros. [illegible] N. Y. [illegible] N. W. Henemar [illegible] Thursday last.

The lecture on the ten tribes of Israel by Mr. [illegible] of Farmers Valley was well [illegible] was well worth [illegible]

[illegible] of Smethport, who [illegible] by falling timber at [illegible] is able to be about [illegible]

[illegible] returned home from [illegible] Tuesday last and reports having had a [illegible] time with her [illegible]

[illegible] teacher at Hamlin [illegible] after a week's absence [illegible]

The lawn festival at the residence of [illegible] was a decided [illegible] and the thanks of [illegible] library for the [illegible]

[illegible] will preach a farewell sermon to his congregation in the [illegible] church next Sunday, much to the loss and regret of the church goers here who have been much benefitted by his [illegible] and instructive sermons.

R. W. H.

[illegible] June [illegible] 1886.

Newspaper Law

The newspaper [illegible] gratuitous [illegible] the new postal law recently [illegible] the postoffice department [illegible] the taking of a newspaper and refusing to pay for the same [illegible] any person guilty of [illegible] the subscription. [illegible] Star.

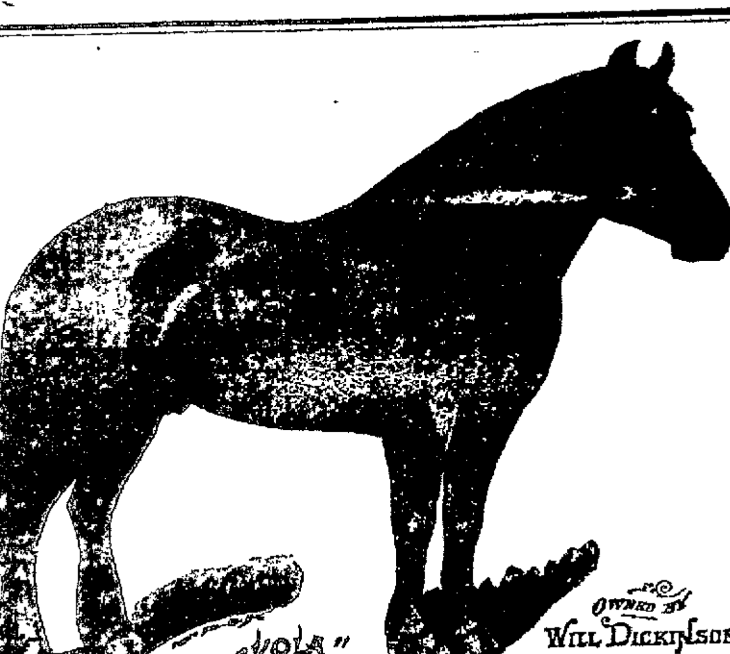
STATE SENATOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, who has represented the 2d district of Philadelphia in the senate for the past four years died at his home in that city of an affection of the lungs on Thursday morning last, at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock. Mr. Kennedy was twenty nine years old at his death, was the youngest member of the senate and yet he was one of the most brilliant members of that body. His term would have expired with this year.

THE action of the Democratic County Committee of Huntington county in refusing to instruct for Hon. J. Simpson Africa for governor at their meeting on the 19th inst. was a surprise to the people of the State outside that county. Up to this time it was supposed that Mr. Africa, figuratively speaking, held the democracy of that county in the "hollow of his hand."

MARRIED.

FREEMAN—STEPHENS.—At the home of the bride's father, June 23, 1886, by Rev. W. Bradley, Mr. Charles W. Freeman and Miss Flora A. Stephens, both of Smethport.

Mt. Jewett, June 23, July 7 and 21, &c.
Fields' Hotel, noon, June 24, July 8 and 22, &c.
Smethport, June 11, 12, 13, 26, 27, and July 9, 10 and 11, &c.
Colegrove, June 14, 28 and July 12, &c.


"FRA DIAVOLA" 2989.
OWNED BY WILL DICKINSON RIDGWAY, PA.

—THE— PERCHERON-NORMAN!

The Future Draft Horse of America.

The owner of this horse puts forth the claim that Fra Diavola, in type, action and form, and kind and [illegible] is not superior among his kind in America. That France has never furnished us a more perfect type of the Percheron Norman race. A full and thorough examination of the different importations will bear out the above assertion.

Foaled March 25, 1881. Imported August, 1885. Weight, 1650 Pounds.

IS A HANDSOME SOLID DAPPLE-BLACK,

and his lineage traces back through a long line of splendid ancestors of solid blacks and iron greys. (Pedigree furnished to all who wish it.)

TERMS:

$5.00 in hand at time of service and $10.00 additional when the mare proves to be in foal, payable after Jan. 1st, 1887.

WILL DICKINSON.

Ridgway, Pa., June 8, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership [illegible] existing between John Smith and Charles E. Hall, of Colegrove, McKean county, [illegible] dissolved [illegible] day of June [illegible] by mutual consent. The business will be [illegible] by John Smith who is authorized [illegible]

JOHN SMITH,
CHARLES E. HALL.

Colegrove, McKean Co., Pa., June [illegible]

FIRST PREMIUM, PHILADELPHIA.
Grand Prize Medal, Paris 1878.

Ask your grocer for it. Wm. Dreydoppel, Mfr., [illegible] PHILADELPHIA, PA.

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Having struggled [illegible] years between life and death with Asthma or Phthisic, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled [illegible] to sit up all night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself [illegible] roots and herbs [illegible] I [illegible] this wonderful cure for Asthma and Catarrh. It is warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of Asthma [illegible]

[illegible] writes: [illegible]

[illegible] Warren [illegible] writes: [illegible]

[illegible] County Treasurer, Philadelphia, Miss., writes: [illegible]

[illegible] Phelps, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Your medicine [illegible] with Asthma 40 years. Your medicine [illegible] the best [illegible] physician."

[illegible] Plympton, Joliet, Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it to be the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

Geo. W. Brady, [illegible] writes: "I [illegible] the Remedy. Gained 8 pounds in 3 weeks. Would not be without it."

Marvin Fox, Little Falls, N. Y., writes: "Find Remedy excellent. Could not live without it."

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address trial package free of charge. Address,

T. ZIMMERMAN & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio. Full size box by mail $1.00.

June 18-1886 1y

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

40 DOLLARS pays for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP in PALMS' BUSINESS COLLEGE 1709 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Positions for Graduates. Time required 3 to 4 mos. The Best Equipped. Best Course of Study. Best Everything. Write for Circulars.

Feb 11 [illegible]

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS. 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

GO TO

ROONEY'S MARKET

Wholesale and Retail

—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked.

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR ALL—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

I will also pay the highest price for

STOCK AND HIDES

CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF

Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.

J. F. ROONEY.

JAMES T. DONOHUE, PLUMBER

SMETHPORT, PA.

In the rear of Armstrong's Drug Store.

Lead and Iron Pipe for Water, Gas and Steam Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Kitchen Boiler, Iron Sinks, Pumps, etc.

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate. Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. O. BLISS, Centralia, Va.

F. J. VICKERY,

DEALER IN

FLOUR, FEED,

MEAL AND GRAIN,

AT HIS MILL IN

EAST SMETHPORT, PA.

Fresh Feed and Meal of the best quality constantly on hand which will be sold at the

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

After this date all goods must be paid for on delivery. We propose to SELL FOR CASH and at CASH PRICES.

F. J. VICKERY.

Smethport, Oct. 8th, 1885.

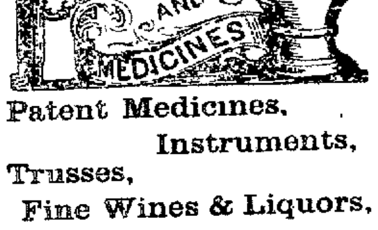
A Present!

[illegible] for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping and names of two book agents, we will send [illegible] Steel Finish Parlor Engraving [illegible] Fine Pictures [illegible] in less [illegible] ELDER PUB. CO., [illegible]

BRICK DRUG STORE!

No 47 Main Street.

[illegible] the Largest and [illegible] Stock [illegible]



Patent Medicines,

Instruments,

Trusses,

Fine Wines & Liquors,

Condition Powders,

Fancy Stationery

Toilet Sets,

CIGARS, TOBACCO

And a General Supply of Everything Found in a First-Class Drug and Fancy Store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day and Night.

Dr's Freeman and Wells Office in Store

H. C. WELLS

Smethport, Pa., March 6th, 1885.

WAGON,

Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT, PA

Wm. Masser, - Prop'r.

HORSESHOEING

A SPECIALTY

The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with

Bad Feet!

All kinds of Repairing done to order on short notice.

ADVERTISERS

can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York. Send 10cts. for 100-Page Pamphlet.

A. T. PALMER,

(Successor to G. R. & C. H. Moore,)

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables!

AMPLE STABLE ROOM FOR 50 HORSES

First-class and reliable Double or Single Rigs and Saddle Horses.

Team work of every description done promptly.

We extend to the public every facility for the prompt and economical transaction of all business they may favor us with.

Office at Water street Barn, near Court House. A. T. PALMER.

Smethport, Pa., July 9, 1885.

$150 MONTHLY EASILY EARNED.

We want lady Agents for our CELEBRATED MADAME DEAN'S SPINAL SUPPORTING CORSETS. No experience required. Four orders per day give the Agent $150 Monthly. Our Agents report from four to twenty sales daily. Send at once for terms and full particulars. $3.00 Outfit Free. LEWIS SCHIELE & CO., 390 Broadway, New York.

FREE Our New Book, just out, entitled "DRESS REFORM FOR LADIES, or The Absurdity of the Custom of Tight Lacing as well as its effect upon the Health of Slaves to the Fashion." Illustrated. Sent FREE (to Ladies only) on receipt of 4 cents in stamps to pay postage. SCHIELE & CO., 390 Broadway, New York.

GLEASON & LEMMLER

Dealers in and Manufacturers of

HARNESS

OF EVERY STYLE AND CHARACTER

Which they will sell at the

LOWEST RATES.

They also keep a fine supply of

Saddles, Blankets; Whips, Etc.

Also a large and complete assortment of

TRUNKS & VALISES

Which they propose to sell at manufacturers prices. Call and examine our stock and prices and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport, Pa., March 13, 1884.

E. B. McCOY

Druggist & Pharmacist

No. 34 Main Street,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, And a Full Line of Cigars Always On Hand.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day.

An Electric night bell connected with sleeping room gives special facilities for night calls

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade Marks and Copyrights

obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON.

Send MODEL OR DRAWING. We advise as to patentability free of charge, and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.

We refer here to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or county, write to

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Mar 8 1886-tf

P. D. HOPKINS

Successor to C. L. Douglass,

Corner Mill and Mechanic Streets,

SMETHPORT, PA.,

—Dealer in—

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Which I am prepared to sell very cheap for cash.

Desirable Hotel Property FOR SALE.

THE long established and favorably known Bergstresser House, corner of Franklin and Main streets, Smethport, Pa., is offered for sale on terms which will be made satisfactory to the purchaser. It is a roomy three-story structure, fitted up with all modern improvements and conveniences and is a business opportunity which is not often met with. Anyone desiring to engage in the business of hotel keeping, will consult his interest by addressing the proprietress,

MRS. M. E. BERGSTRESSER.

Smethport, Pa., April 1st 1886.

M. A. SPRAGUE'S HARDWARE STORE,

Opposite the Grand Central,

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishnig Goods

SILVERWARE,

Cutlery, Lamps,

Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty,

Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools,

In fact everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Store. The Closest buyers and Best judges of what they buy concede the fact that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the Country.

A COMPETENT TINNER

Always on hand ready to do work on short notice.

Financial statement

of Keating School Funds for the year ending June 7, 1886:

	Dr.
To seated tax for 1886	$2084 00
June 24, cash borrowed of J. W. Brennan	1000 00
August 3, State draft	618 46
August 22, late treasurer, Swarthout	85 00
Sept. 19, late treasurer, Swarthout	30 00
Nov. 21, sale of school building	4 00
Nov. 23, late treasurer, Swarthout	220 74
March 15, late treasurer, Swarthout	30 00
March 20, unseated	1000 00
April 17, unseated	1500 00
	8149 99

	Cr.
Orders paid over	7526 25
Five per cent abatement	82 30
Commission	150 57
Exonerations	144 79
	7903 91

A. A. STEPHENS,
W. A. ROBBINS,
ROBERT McCORD, Auditors.

Keating Township, June 16, 1886.

Financial Statement

of I. C. Cannon, Treasurer Lafayette School District

	Dr.
To amount of duplicate	$5327 27
To amount of State appropriation	276 25
To amount of loan from B. D. Hamlin	2000 00
To amount of loan from A. Anderson	2000 00
To amount J. W. Beacom, treasurer, 1885	280 95
To amount Wm. Shaffner, collector, 1886	579 17
To amount Wm. Shaffner, notes	194 65
To amount of exoneration duplicate 1885	79 71
To amount of rents	5 00
	11377 00

	Cr.
Amount of vouchers	$9909 79
Commission 2 per cent. paid out	108 29
Commission 5 per cent. on $3,500 collected	175 00
To amount exoneration	274 01
To amount returned taxes	67 22
To amount exoneration duplicate 1885	79 71
To Wm. Shaffner notes	194 65
To Wm. Shaffner for one cow	50 00
Due from collector	300 00
Due from treasurer	154 73
	11377 00

G. W. KOONSE, Pres't.
N. PERKINS, Secretary.

Attest
G. H. THOMS,
R. G. WELLS, Auditors.
Lafayette, Pa., June 16, 1886.

Court Proclamation.

The HON. A. G. OLMSTED, and the Hons. H. Hamlin and P. M. Fuller, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphan's Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, May 28th, 1886, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the peace; and Court of Common Pleas, at the borough of Smethport, Pa., on Monday, the 28th day of June, A. D. 1886, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Pa., June 5, 1886, and in the 110th year of the independence of the United States of America.

A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.

List of Petit Jurors.

Drawn April 12, 1886, for Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held the Fourth Monday of June, A. D. 1886.

- Allison, F. M.—Otto, Oil Valley.
- Allen, Lott B.—Bradford city.
- Binkwater, W. H.—Wetmore.
- Boline, Frank—Kendall.
- Barrett, C. E.—Smethport.
- Boles, R. E.—Otto, Rixford.
- Considine, John—Bradford twp.
- Coffman, A. P.—Foster, Gillmor.
- Cosgrove, M. R.—Bradford city.
- Cochran, Allen, Sr.—Bradford city.
- Clark, N. C.—Bradford city.
- Darling, C. F.—Kendall.
- Dikeman, J. D.—Foster, Bolivar Run.
- Freeman, Frank—Ceres.
- Flynn, J. C.—Bradford city.
- Foote, Joseph—Ceres.
- Gilchrist, John—Bradford city.
- Gillespie, J. S.—Foster, Moore Farm.
- Henneshom, John—Norwich.
- Hoom, James—Wetmore.
- Hill, H.—Bradford city.
- Irons, George—Keating.
- Ivers, P.—Eldred boro.
- Kahn, Adam—Keating.
- Kelly, Mat—Otto, Rixford.
- Knapp, W. R.—Corydon.
- Keene, W. F.—Bradford city.
- Koons, S. L.—Bradford city.
- Murray, R. A.—Bradford city.
- Moore, H. K.—Keating.
- McKune, C. F.—Foster, State Line.
- McGibbeney, J. P.—Foster, Sawyer.
- Owens, L. L.—Eldred boro.
- Phillips, Lee—Bradford twp.
- Palmer, A. R.—Annin.
- Robinson, F. M.—Liberty.
- Russell, Jas. Jr.—Ceres.
- Sherman, Truman—Bradford twp.
- Townsend, E. W.—Bradford city.
- Wilbur, Charles—Bradford twp.

A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.

DAVAULT MARTIN,
M. S. SHELDON, Jury Coms.

Attest: JNO. R. SHOEMAKER, Clerk.
Smethport, Pa., June 8, 1886.

Trial List,

FOR FOURTH MONDAY OF JUNE, 1886.

1. C. F. Walters, use of L. F. Johnson vs Thomas Tait. No 12, December term, 1885. Appeal. Labor claim. Plea—nil debit.
2. James Dunn vs A. R. Fowler and E. S. Hudson, partners as Fowler & Hudson. No 28, December term, 1885. Appeal. Labor claim. Plea—nil debit.
3. Allen Beavmer vs A. R. Fowler and E. S. Hudson, partners as Fowler & Hudson. No 29, December term, 1885. Appeal. Labor claim. Plea—nil debit.
4. Franklin Houster vs Haskill & Burdick. No 6, May term, 1886. Feigned issue. Plea &c., filed.
5. M. S. Underwood vs Wm O'Connor. No 240, May term, 1886. Feigned issue. Plea &c., filed.
6. R. A. Fowler, C. S. Beers, H. H. Pendleton and Ellen C. Beers vs Manville Tuttle and James Black administrators of Thomas Frisbee's estate. No 317, May term, 1886. Feigned issue. Plea &c., filed.
7. Helen V. Burdick, by her next friend, A. L. Wright vs Chester A. Burdick. No 139, December term, 1884. Divorce. Answer filed.
8. Lucretia A. Freeman, by her next friend, G. M. Smith vs S. D. Freeman. No 286, May term, 1885. Divorce. Answer filed.
9. John Hummel vs John Denman, Austin Davis, O. B. Parks, doing business as Denman, Davis & Co. No 212, September term, 1879. Assumpsit. Plea—non-assumpsit.
10. Short, Blair & Co vs Olean, Bradford & Warren railroad. No 348, September term, 1879. Case. Plea—not guilty.
11. James W. Tufts vs. H. S. Baker & Co. No 31, February term, 1881. Assumpsit. Plea—payment with leave, &c.
12. Miss Ella Carlisle vs City of Bradford. No 300 February term, 1883. Trespass on the case. Plea—not guilty.
13. The F. S. Johnson Hose Company No 1, of Bradford City vs Samuel G. W. Brown, E. H. Bowen, W. R. Weaver, Will F. Jordan, Noel Edwards, Jr. No 78, May term, 1883. Debt. Pleas of W. F. Jordan and W. R. Weaver filed.
14. A Anderson vs James Hoop. No 104, May term, 1883. Assumpsit. Plea—non-assumpsit.
15. S. B. Holcomb, now for the use of Henry Hamlin and J. R. Townsend, doing business under the firm name of Hamlin & Townsend vs John Embler, B. E. Cartwright and W. W. Mattison, doing business under the firm name of Mattison, Cartwright & Co. No 267, May term, 1883. Trespass on the case upon promises. Plea—non-assumpsit, set off, payment with leave, &c.
16. F. H. Bailey vs George Rider, John McDougal, A. J. Avery, Julian T. Williams, C. E. Hequembourg, partners doing business under the name and style of McDougal, Avery & Co. No 497, May term, 1883. Trespass on the case in assumpsit. Plea—non-assumpsit, payment, set off with leave to offer in evidence special matter.
17. T. C. Wainman and B. F. Cory, doing business as Wainman & Cory vs A. R. Fowler. No 512, May term, 1883. Assumpsit. Plea—non-assumpsit, set off, payment with leave, &c.
18. John Steinhauer vs John Embler, B. E. Cartwright, W. W. Mattison and Lewis Steinhauer. No 521, May term, 1883. Summons against defendants to answer the plaintiff wherefore with force and arms, &c. they broke and entered the close of the plaintiff in said county and then and there cut and carried away timber trees of great value, &c. Plea—not guilty.
19. W. B. Roberts, surviving partner of E. A. L. and W. B. Roberts, vs E. W. Carothers. No 21, Sept term, 1883. Appeal. Plea—nil debit.
20. Levi Latchaw vs S. P. Schemerhorn. No 52, Sept term, 1883. Appeal. Plea—nil debit.
21. David Rogers vs A. Balton and P. Balton, as Balton Bro's & A. DeGolier. No 91, September term, 1883. Assumpsit. Plea—non assumpsit, payment, payment with leave &c.
22. Geo F. Bassett, Geo W. Bassett and Edward F. Anderson, co-partners as Geo F. Bassett & Co vs A. T. Newell. No 38, Dec term, 1883. Appeal. Plea—nil debit.
23. T. B. Bynner vs A. T. Newell. No 39, Dec term, 1883. Appeal. Plea—nil debit.
24. Geo F. Bassett and E. F. Anderson, trading as Geo F. Bassett & Co vs A. T. Newell. No 40, Dec term, 1883. Appeal. Plea—nil debit.
25. Tarrant & Co vs A. T. Newell. No 41, Dec term, 1883. Appeal. Plea—nil debit.

C. V. GILLIS,

dealer in

Drugs and Medicines

PAINTS, OILS.

FANCY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

"This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St. N. Y.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas,
May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

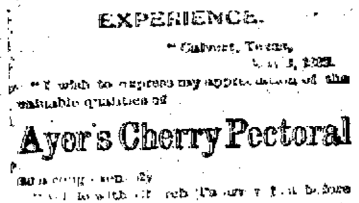
Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED For Our New Book Just Published, entitled



THIRTY YEARS A DETECTIVE BY ALLAN PINKERTON.

Containing a thorough and comprehensive exposé of Criminal Practices of all Grades and Classes, with Numerous Episodes of Personal Experience in the Detection of Criminals, covering a period of Thirty Years' Active Detective Life and embracing many intensely interesting and thrilling Detective Sketches.

An entirely new book [illegible] Profusely Illustrated, and with a Portrait [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED!

In every town there are numbers of people who will be glad to get this book. It sells to Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and Professional men. Thus every Agent can pick out fifty or more in a town to whom he can feel sure of selling it to.

We want One Agent in every township, or county. Any person, with this book, can become a successful agent. For full particulars and terms to agents, address

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New York.

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York city. Post Office Box 450.
Vol. 22-No. 21-1y

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

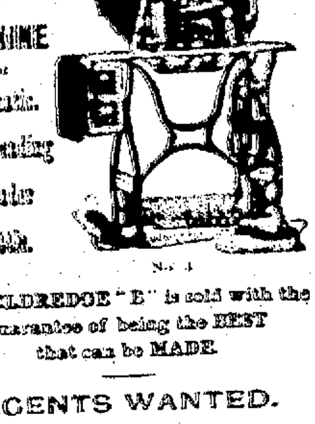
In order to enrich the blood, and thus impart fresh vigor to an enfeebled system, stimulate flagging digestion with the natural invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, by infusing energy into the operations of the stomach, promotes, nay, insures thorough digestion and assimilation, and consequent nutrition. A gain in appetite, vigor and flesh, is invariably found to follow a course of this deservedly popular tonic, which is moreover, a reliable preventive of malarial fevers. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

THE

ELDREDGE

"B"

SEWING MACHINE with Automatic Self-threading Cylinder Shuttle.



No. 4

The ELDREDGE "B" is sold with the guarantee of being the BEST that can be MADE.

AGENTS WANTED.

ELDREDGE MANUFACTURING CO.
343 and 345 WABASH AVE.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Play Upon States.

A gentle Miss, once seized with chill,
Was feeling very, very Ill.,
When came an Me., for to know
If N. Y. service he could do.

"O," cried the maid (for scared was she,
"Do you Ind. Tenn. to murder Me.?"

"Ia.," cried the doctor, "I Kan. save
You from a most untimely grave
If you will let me Conn. your case,
And hang this liver pad in place."

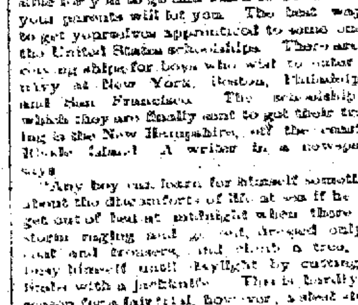
"Am Ia. fool?" the patient cried;
"I cannot Del.," the man replied,
"But no one can be long time Ill
Who Tex. a patent blue Mass. pill."

"Ark.!" shrieked the girl, "I'll hear no Mo.
Your nostrums are N. J.—No go."

Young Sailors.

Many of you boys are crazy to go away to sea. You have read stories about it till your heads are all turned. Well, it is possible for you to go and learn to be sailors if your parents will let you. The best way is to get yourselves apprenticed to some one on the United States schoolships. There are receiving ships for boys who wish to enter the navy at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco. The schoolship in which they are finally sent to get their training is the New Hampshire, off the coast of Rhode Island. A writer in a newspaper says:

"Any boy can learn for himself something about the discomforts of life at sea if he will get out of bed at midnight when there is a storm raging and go out, dressed only in coat and trousers, and climb a tree, and busy himself until daylight by cutting off limbs with a jackknife. This is hardly the season for a fair trial, however, a sleet storm late in the fall would give a better idea of the real life which sailors live."



REEFING THE TOPSAIL.

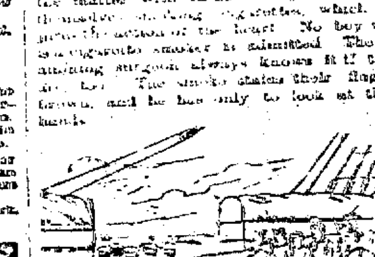
The picture shows how the fellows must stand upon ropes and balance themselves almost upon nothing while using their hands to pull in and fasten the huge sail before a squall comes.

Before they can go to the real sea, however, and do that, they have much to learn in the United States schoolship. They are taken as naval apprentices, serving in this capacity three years. They remain in the navy until they are 21 years old.

After that they may resign if they wish. It is better to resign then, indeed, for boys who have served in the navy in this way can never become high officers, no matter how skillful, talented or ambitious they are. The officers are taken from the United States Naval academy at Annapolis.

This is a shame, but it is a fact. A school ship boy might stay in the navy fifty years and be as skillful or brave Admiral Farragut, but he can never get to be anything more than a boatswain—pronounced bo'sen—with a pay of a few hundred dollars a year. So it is better after being educated in the schoolships to resign and go into the merchant marine service. This means the common trade ships that carry cargoes and passengers. In that service the young man can get to be somebody if he is ambitious.

Boys are taken into the navy between the ages of 15 and 18. They must be physically perfect, and be able to read and write. This is not much, but it is said that only about twenty-six boys out of 100 are able to pass. It is a sad fact that most have something the matter with them. Many have hurt themselves smoking cigarettes, which injure the action of the heart. No boy who is a cigarette smoker is admitted. The examining surgeon always knows it if they are, too. The smoke stains their fingers brown, and he has only to look at their hands.



TARGET PRACTICE.

The boys are made to keep themselves very clean. They do their own washing and mending. They are drilled in military exercises, sword practice, boating, painting and firing the heavy cannon on board the ship. They must also learn to heave in and run out the great guns in and out of the port holes. The picture shows how they fire a cannon. They have practice in shooting small arms and pistols. They have this war practice, besides learning all the ordinary duties of a sailor, running up rigging, attending to sails, etc.

They have not so bad a time of it on the school ship. They have pretty blue uniforms, get $10.50 a month and their rations from the start. If they pay strict attention to duty and are strong and skillful, they are, after a few months, promoted to first-class apprentices or seamen, and get $15 a month. If they are number one smart fellows they sometimes do not stay on the school ship more than a year, but are sent into real service, with pay of $24 a month. Then the hardships of sea life begin.

On the other hand, though, they cruise all over the earth. They see foreign countries and go around the world. The ships of our navy are generally sent off on three years' cruises. On the school ships the boys are not allowed to waste any time. It is an excellent discipline for a lazy boy, and takes the kinks out of him very quick. The young marines learn from books, too, under instructors. They are taught seamanship, gunnery and other studies. First thing, when a boy is admitted to the New Hampshire, the officer of the deck says:

"Master-at-arms, you will see that this boy has a bath and that his hair is cut; then take him down to the sick bay to be vaccinated. After that, get him his bag and hammock, show him his 'swing,' and how to 'hush and carry.'"

Charade.

I in the treetops sing a sweet song,
Or twitter and chatter as I wing along.
I am sown in the depths of the earth.
Sweet spring announces to you my birth.
Give me often to birdie—you'll have the key,
To the secret of his melodious harmony.

Answer: Birdseed.

Undigested Food

in the stomach develops an acid which stings the upper part of the throat and palate, causing "heartburn." It also evolves a gas which produces "wind on the stomach," and a feeling and appearance of distension in that organ after eating. For both this acidity and swelling Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a much better remedy than alkaline salts, like hartshorn and carbonate of soda. A wineglassful of the Bitters after or before dinner will be found to act as a reliable carminative or preventive. This fine specific for dyspepsia, both in its acute and chronic form, also prevents and cures malarial fever, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, nervousness and debility. Persons who observe in themselves a decline of vigor should use this fine tonic without delay.

IT matters not the age of sufferers from colds, coughs, or croup, "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" is good for all alike. Price 25 cents. j

WHAT is more nasty than running sores, ulcers, pimples, boils, scrofula, erysipelas, etc.? Now, "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher" cures them all. j

THE need of merit for promoting personal aesthetics is due to J. C. Ayer & Co., whose incomparable Hair Vigor is a universal beautifier of the hair. Harmless, effective, agreeable, it has taken rank among the indispensable articles of the toilet. To scanty locks it gives luxuriance; and withered hair it clothes with the hue of youth.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale two billiard tables—one carom and one pool—at prices and upon terms which enables any man to purchase. For definite information call upon F. N. TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa., Aug. 4, '85.—tf.

The Best Meat and Vegetable MARKET!

—IN—

SMETHPORT

I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.

—ALSO.—

VEGETABLES IN THEIR SEASON.

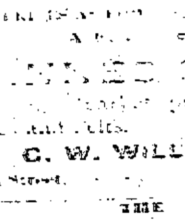
A FIRST-CLASS LINE OF FAMILY GROCERIES [illegible] CANNED GOODS [illegible]

C. W. WILLIAMS.
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

THE

CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN

Has attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior. It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.



OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.

EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most desirable organs for homes, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION, UNEQUALED FACILITIES, SKILLED WORKMEN, BEST MATERIAL, COMBINED, MAKE THIS THE POPULAR ORGAN

Instruction Books and Piano Stools.

Catalogues and Price Lists, on application, FREE.

The Chicago Cottage Organ Co.
Corner Randolph and Ann Streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

[illegible] popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring the color [illegible] and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. [illegible] at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The Best Cough Cure you can use and the best known preventive of Consumption. Parker's Tonic kept in a home is a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used discreetly it keeps the blood pure and the stomach, liver and kidneys in working order. Coughs and Colds vanish before it. It builds up the health. If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Urinary or Female Complaints, or any disorder of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Blood or Nerves, don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use Parker's Tonic to-day; it will give you new life and vigor. HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

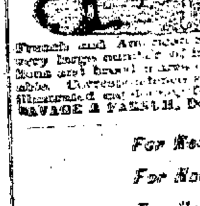
Sold by Druggists. Large saving buying $1 size.

FARMS [illegible] HARDWOOD [illegible] MICHIGAN

[illegible] GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. CO. [illegible]

W. O. HUGHART,
Land Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Percheron HORSES.



Island Home Stock Farm Grosse Isle, Mich.

All stock selected from the get of sires and dams of established reputation and registered in the French and American Stud Books. We have a very large number of imported and grade stallions and brood mares on hand. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Send for large illustrated catalogue, free by mail. Address SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

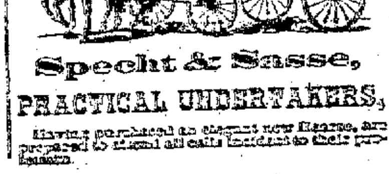
For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE 50c. and $1.00.
FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop's, BUFFALO, N. Y.

JAMES McNULTY, Merchant Tailor!

EAST MAIN STREET,
Smethport, Pa.

A fine lot of samples kept constantly on hand. Mr. McNulty's reputation as a superior cutter and artist is well established. Good suits for 21 and 25 dollars and job work promptly attended to. Give him a call.
Smethport, April 16, 1886.-tf



Specht & Sasse, PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their profession.

Special Registered Trade Mark.

This double eagle, the National emblem of all the Russias, is used in this connection as the special trademark of the

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE

which is working such wonders with all Rheumatic sufferers who have ever tried it.

IT COMPLETELY CURED J. F. Newton, 513 Broadway, Camden, N. J. Who says: "I was so severely afflicted with rheumatism that I had to carry my arm in a sling. My hand [illegible] swollen, my fingers stiff and the pains so intense that for seventeen nights I was unable to sleep. Doctors did me no good. I tried everything, nothing helped me. A friend suggested the Russian Rheumatism Cure. I tried it. Inside of one week I had full use of arm and hand, and have been well ever since."

It has cured every one afflicted with rheumatism who has given it a fair trial.

ONE BOX DOES THE BUSINESS.
Price $2.50. If mailed, be addressed. If registered 10c more.

As yet it is not to be found at the stores, but can only be had by ordering [illegible]

PFAELZER BROS. & CO.
819-821 Market Street, Philadelphia.

H. F. BRAMMER & CO.'S CELEBRATED WASHING MACHINE [illegible] GIVING GENERAL SATISFACTION.

[illegible] No housekeeper can afford to be without it. It allows no steam to escape, keeps water hotter a long time, works easy, washes clean, is neat in appearance and made to last.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
H. F. BRAMMER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WASHING MACHINES AND CHURNS
Also Ironing Boards, Clothes Racks, Adjustable Window Screens, Cigar Box Lumber, and all kinds of Boxes and Shipping Cases.
DAVENPORT, IOWA.

THE

TROY SPRING WAGON AND WHEEL WORKS,

TROY, OHIO.

No. 25 ROAD WAGON.

Manufacture for the Trade.

SPRING WAGONS, JUMP SEATS, SOLID and STICK BUGGIES, &c.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Drop us a postal card and we will direct you to our agent nearest you, or furnish you ourselves with Catalogue and Prices.

THE
Troy Spring Wagon and Wheel Works,
TROY, OHIO.

FIRST CLASS—Grocers Keep It.

Were washed with

ELECTRIC LIGHT SOAP

Without Rubbing.

First Class Housekeepers use it.

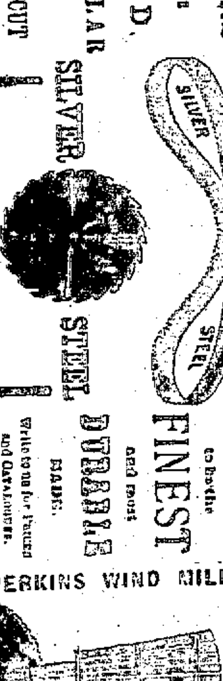
1st. Washing clothes in the usual manner is decidedly hard work; it wears you out and the clothes too.

2d. Try a better plan and invest five cents in a bar of ELECTRIC LIGHT SOAP. Saves Time, Labor, Money, Fuel and Clothes. Use as directed on the wrapper of each bar.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

ATKINS SOAP CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ATKINS' SUPERIOR BAND, CIRCULAR and CROSS CUT SAWS.



SILVER STEEL

GUARANTEED to be the FINEST and most DURABLE MADE.

Write to us for Prices and Catalogue. Mention this Paper.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE PERKINS WIND MILL.

Buy the Best AND SAVE MONEY.

It has been in constant use for 16 years, with a record equaled by none.

WARRANTED not to blow down, unless the Tower goes with it; or against any wind that does not disable substantial farm buildings; to be perfect; to outlast and do better work than any other mill made.

We manufacture both Pumping and Geared Mills and carry a full line of Wind Mill Supplies.

AGENTS WANTED.

Send for Catalogue, Circular and Prices.

Address PERKINS WIND MILL & AX CO., Mishawaka, Ind.

ASTHMA CURED!

A SINGLE TRIAL convinces the most skeptical. GERMAN ASTHMA CURE instantly relieves the most violent attack, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all other remedies fail. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is effected in all CURABLE CASES. [illegible]

German Asthma Cure is sold by all druggists [illegible]

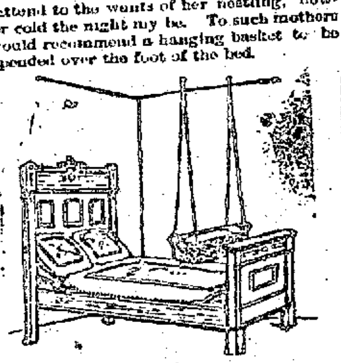
SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

Hanging Basket Bed.

A respected correspondent, who evidently knows the feeling of a father, sends the accompanying sketch and picture with a suggestion that they be reproduced here. The suggestion is accepted with pleasure. This is something which belongs to science and progress both.

A woman is the inventor of this unique convenience. She gives a description of it in Babyhood. She writes of it.

"There is many a mother who is obliged to keep the baby in her own bed because her sleeping room is too small to admit a crib, in addition to the other necessary furniture, and also many a mother who cannot place the crib by the side of her own bed, thus necessitating her leaving her warm bed to attend to the wants of her nestling, however cold the night may be. To such mothers I would recommend a hanging basket to be suspended over the foot of the bed.



INFANT'S BED.

"There are oval willow clothes baskets that are very suitable for this purpose and inexpensive. A crib without legs or a shallow box could be suspended in the same way, fitted up to suit the taste. But a basket has the advantage of being lighter, hence more easily handled. It can be swung to the wall and fastened out of the way when not in use. With a soft little mattress and pillow and light warm covers the baby can be made much more comfortable, and less liable to take cold than when kept in its mother's bed. Whenever the baby needs attention its mother or nurse has only to raise herself in bed to give it, and with an outstretched hand she can adjust the covers at any time without even raising herself in bed. A ring can be fastened at the top through which can be passed a width of mosquito netting and drawn down to the bottom of the basket, the two widths closed forming the entire curtain. To keep the basket from swinging it may be fastened to the bedstead with a couple of cords. One of these hanging baskets in the sitting room near mother's easy chair proved a secure nest for two little baby boys I once knew. It took up no room on the floor."

The Banana Plant.

This fruit is becoming such an important article of food that some notice of it here will be in place. It is probable that milk and bananas alone would keep an average grown person in good health and nourishment the year round. The fruit is like old Weller's tripe, "werry fillin' for the money." Well ripened, it is healthful and nourishing.

THE BANANA.

Whole shiploads of the mild, pleasant banana come to all our seaports. The trade is increasing every year, and is becoming something immense. The plant was originally brought from the East Indies, and is a variety of plaintain. In the most southerly part of the United States it flourishes richly. The islands about New Orleans are vast banana plantations. In Florida there are great fields of it, and it promises to become an export from that state only second to oranges. It grows abundantly also in Central America and the West Indies.

When allowed to grow at will the plant becomes a tree sometimes forty feet high. But it is not cultivated in this way for profit. The roots are planted in rows. They soon shoot a sprout about four feet out of the ground. Then three or four more appear at short intervals, until as many as eighteen show above the ground from one root. If all these are let grow there will be no bananas. So all the sprouts except two or three of the healthiest are destroyed. The sprout will mature in ten to fourteen months.

The first evidence of fruit is a brilliant purple flower. This soon gives place to innumerable little bananas, which rapidly grow to maturity. The next sprout comes in bearing from three to four weeks after the first, and others follow at regular intervals throughout the year. Each sprout bears one bunch of bananas, and is cut down when the fruit is harvested. The bananas grow in rings about the stalk, 75 to 100, or even more, upon one stalk. The dealers cut a bunch into clusters and half rings for sale. Such a cluster contains half a dozen to fifteen different specimens, and is called in the trade language a "hand" of bananas. That is because the long, slender fruit looks somewhat like fingers. Bananas anciently were called "the food of the wise men," because they were what the famous and mysterious wise men of India were supposed to live on.

The yellow bananas come mostly from the coast of Costa Rica. With the exception of a short season in midwinter the New York market is continuously supplied with this fruit.

The banana is a wonderfully productive plant, it being estimated that land which will produce 1,000 pounds of potatoes will produce 44,000 pounds of bananas. It is estimated that land sufficient to grow wheat enough to feed one man, when planted to bananas will feed twenty-five. Besides its fruit the banana plant is made available in other ways. Its young leaves are cooked as greens. The old leaves are filled with an acrid juice which stains white cloth an indelible black or dark brown. The fibres of the leaves make a textile fabric of great beauty, known as a fine kind of grasscloth. A plantation will yield all the year by timing the planting, although the crop is much more abundant at one season.

Bananas are eaten raw, out of hand, or cut in slices and served with sugar and cream, or with orange juice. They are cooked either green or ripe by frying in batter or alone. They are also made into puddings or pies. The banana is the delight of the small boy and its peel is the terror of pedestrians. Invalids eat it with impunity, and strong men devour it. School girls dote upon it, and babies of all sizes cry for it.

Fannie B. Ward, who visited the banana plantations of Mexico, writes: Planters have found it best to raise bananas with their coffee, for their broad leaves not only afford the dense shade which young coffee trees require, but the falling shards make an excellent fertilizer, while their roots absorb and retain the moisture so much needed in this thirsty soil. Bananas grow so quickly as to produce great bunches of fruit by the second year, and a small income may be derived from them before the coffee begins to bear. They ripen well after being gathered, ship early and find a ready market. Speaking of the nutritive powers of the banana, or plantain, Buckle, the historian, remarks: "One acre will support fifty persons, while an acre sown with wheat will support but two persons. It not only produces fruit in abundance within one year after being planted, but every three months thereafter, if the proprietor cuts away the old stems and leaves a sucker."

Our Fate in the Stars.

The storms of this year are remarkable for their severity and destructiveness. Never have there been recorded such blizzards as were reported last winter, and such tornadoes and cyclones as have occurred in the west and southwest this spring. In other respects the weather of 1886 has been remarkable.

What does it all mean? Many years ago Dr. R. T. Trall wrote a pamphlet, which aimed to show that a cycle was approaching during which the earth would be greatly disturbed by celestial conditions. This period he said would be in the present decade and the acme from 1884 to 1888. There were to be great earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tornadoes, hurricanes, cyclones, diseases such as cholera, smallpox, dreadful epidemics and remarkable thermal conditions.

The doctor based his baleful predictions on astrological theories, and largely on the occultation of the planets and the conjunction and juxtaposition of the stars. These positions of the heavenly bodies are facts which the astronomers foresaw years ago, but it remained for Dr. Trall to weave such tales of horror from the facts as predicted in his work in that subject.

We begin to fear his predictions were based on well-founded theories. At least, the unusual phenomena of the present year —and, in fact, of the past three or four years —justify such conclusions. It is to be hoped that the period of intensity is reached, and that a return to normal conditions is next in order.—Orange County Farmer.

Facts of Interest.

Lobsters are being successfully propagated artificially at Wood's Holl, Mass.

So much glucose is used in the manufacture of candies that it is no longer safe to eat them.

An ingenious sick room nurse ties coal up in bundles of paper and puts the bundles upon the grate, so as not to disturb his patient.

Chinese iron and steel are becoming an important competitor in the world's markets.

The Discovery of a New Grain.

Specimens of a peculiar grain grown by a Machias, Me., man from five kernels received by him from a friend, who said they had been taken from the crop of a wild goose, have been sent to several experts, including members of the marine board of agriculture, all of whom say that the grain is wholly unlike any American cereal. It is understood a sample will be tried in the agricultural department at Washington. The gentleman referred to has succeeded in raising about five bushels of the nondescript grain.—Chicago Herald.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes, that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottles free at A. B. Armstrong's drug store.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by A. B. Armstrong.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

AVOID by all means the use of calomel for bilious complaints. Ayer's Cathartic Pills compounded entirely of vegitable ingredients, have been tested for forty years and are acknowledged to be the best remedy ever devised for torpidity of the liver, costiveness, and all derangements of the digestive apparatus.

GLADSTONE'S address to the Midlothians is emancipation proclamation in behalf of Ireland. It is an appeal from kings to the people.

THE organs of the body most given to shirking their regular work are the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys. A medicine that stimulates these organs into healthy action is invaluable. VINEGAR BITTERS CORDIAL does this, and does its work permently. The cordial has a delicious taste, and is a most grateful healing remedy for piles.

DIP one end of a sponge in water and the whole will be soon saturated. So a disease in one part of the body effects other parts. You have noticed this yourself. Kidney and liver troubles, unless checked, will induce constipation, piles, rheumatism and gravel. A timely use of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will prevent their results. It is pleasant to the taste and may be taken freely by children and delicate females. It gives electricity, life and cheeks with roses on them. j

IT is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, to whom a bottle of Parker's Tonic would do more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever used. j

YOU are not old, yet your hair is getting thin. Your friends remark it, your wife regrets it. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop this waste, save your hair and restore the original gloss and color. Exceptionally clean, prevents dandruff, a perfect dressing. j

"IT fairly wearies to think of the multitude of things advertised to cure disease," you say. No wonder. But in the mountains of chaff there are grains of golden wheat. We may find it difficult to induce you to test the merits of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, but, when you have done so, our work is ended. Afterwards you and this medicine will be fast friends. Favorite Remedy would have died out long ago except for its real usefulness. But it is good and does good. j

Land for Sale.

I have two thousand acres of valuable timber lands for sale, situate in Hamlin township, McKean county, Pa., known as the Wiggan Warrants, Nos. 5375 and 2470. With or without minerals, gas, etc. D. A. Easterbrook, Esq., of Smethport, will show the lands to parties wishing to purchase. For further particulars address
JOSEPH HOUSLER,
Emporium, or Lock Haven, Pa.
Vol. 22-19-tf

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect May 31, 1886.
Daily Except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

8:25, a. m.—Day Express for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:25 p. m., Baltimore 6:45 p. m., Washington, 8:00 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport to Philadelphia.

9:15 p. m.—Erie Mail for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 8:25 a. m., New York 11:20 a. m., Baltimore 8:15 a. m., Washington 9:25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington and through passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

10:35 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

7:00 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia 7:40 a. m. Baltimore 7:30 a. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 7:10 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport. Erie Mail leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 10:35 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

BINGHAM ESTATE

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate in McKean County. His office is in

THE BACKUS BUILDING, SMETHPORT.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Wellsboro, Pa., Dec. 24 1878. 12.

Auditor's Report.

A. D. Burbank, Treasurer of Smethport Boro, in account with

ROAD, &C., FUND, 1885. Dr.

To amt. of duplicate 1885, boro, 8 mills	$1123 37	
To amt. of duplicate 1885, water 2½ mills	350 02	
To amt. of duplicate 1885, dog tax	38 09	
	1511 99	
Minus error in duplicate	36	
	1511 63	1511 63
To amt. received from Backus & Gorton on Gallagher tax lien		11 30
To amt. received from county treasurer for Gallagher taxes		[illegible]
To fines received from Smith, J. P.		12 00
To poundage rec'd from Poundmaster Black		6 00
To balance due the treasurer		288 44
		2163 26

			Cr.
By balance due Treasurer as per last audit			113 83
By exonerations allowed on dup. dog $2, boro $11.85			13 85
To discount on $1121 76 of the dup. at 5 per cent. allowed for pre-payment			55 92
To orders paid, taken up and cancelled, road &c.	1954 00		
To orders paid, taken up and cancelled, water	300 00	2254 77	
To treasurer's com. of 2 per cent. on $2254 77		45 10	
		2483 25	
By balance due the treasurer			438 44

And now, March 12, 1886, having examined the accounts and vouchers of Treasurer Burbank, concerning this fund, we find and report a balance in his favor of $288 44 as above stated.
JOHN FORREST, } Auditors.
T. F. RICHMOND, }

A. D. Burbank, Treasurer of Smethport Boro, in account with the

BOND FUND, 1885. Dr.

To balance due the fund from last audit	$	158 50
To duplicate for 1885, 4 mills		560 39
To amt. received from sale of 2 bonds to J. W. Brennan		730 60
		1449 49
To balance due the fund		914 74

	Cr.
By bond No. 4 taken up and cancelled	300 00
By bond coupons taken up and cancelled	105 50
By exonerations allowed on duplicate	4 74
By discount on $227 70 of dup. at 5 per cent allowed for pre-payment	11 38
By treasurer's com. of 2 per cent. on $598	10 16
By balance due the fund	914 74
	1449 49

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding bonds	$1350 00
Interest accruing thereon	

And now, March 12, 1886, having examined the accounts and vouchers of Treasurer Burbank, concerning this fund, we find and report a balance due the fund as above stated.
JOHN FORREST, } Auditors.
T. F. RICHMOND, }

John C. Hamlin and Francis Moses, Overseers of the Poor of Smethport Boro, in account with

POOR FUND, 1885. Dr.

To balance due from H. L. Burlingame last audit	24 31	
To balance due from John C. Hamlin last audit	276 32	300 63
(No tax levy made for 1885.)		300 63
To balance due fund from H. L. Burlingame		24 31

	Cr.	
By W. Specht for coffin for Mrs. Wilson	12 00	
By Frank Green for digging grave for Mrs. Wilson	5 00	
By Joseph Hoover for taking care of Mrs. Wilson	5 00	
By Mrs. McCarty for taking care of Mrs. Wilson	1 50	
By Mrs. Viola Hamlin for taking care of Mrs. Wilson	1 50	
By E. B. McKay medicines for Mrs. Wilson	1 70	
By Rose Hill Cemetery for grave for Mrs. Wilson	[illegible]	
By Mary Connolly, 52 weeks' board of Doc. Hiner at $3	156 00	
By Mary Connolly, 13 weeks' board of Doc. Hiner at $3	39 00	195 00
By railroad ticket, &c., for A. D. Williams to Wellsville	5 00	
By A. H. Pierce for breakfast and lodging of tramp	50	
By McKean Democrat financial report, 1885	7 50	
By auditors' fees last audit	2 00	
By Francis Moses, services as poormaster	6 25	
By John C. Hamlin services as poormaster	32 17	
By balance	24 31	
		300 63

And now, March 29, 1886, having examined the accounts and vouchers of the above named overseers we do find and report a balance due the fund from H. L. Burlingame of $24 31 cents. Accounts of said Overseers being balanced.
JOHN FORREST, } Auditors.
T. F. RICHMOND, }
Smethport, Pa., June 8, 1886.

Auditor's Report

Of Road and Poor funds of Keating Township, for the year 1885:

W. A. Young, Supervisor, in account with

ROAD FUND.

		Dr.
To order drawn from county com'rs		$ 1800 00
To seated duplicate of 1885		1885 32
To transferred from T. McQuone		2 25
	Cr.	
By due W. A. Young from last auditor's report	55 65	
By receipts and vouchers	1658 95	
By taxes worked out	1082 38	
By [illegible] days with teams	[illegible]	
By [illegible] days services as supervisor	159 00	
By discount on orders	141 27	
By taxes worked out and charged in 1885	[illegible]	
By commission on $2167.91 at 2 per cent.	43 35	
By expenses of collecting	[illegible]	
By 15 days collecting	15 00	
By exonerations	[illegible]	
By amount transferred to T. McQuone	[illegible]	
	3353 21	
Bal. due W. A. Young		292 37

W. A. Young in account with

KEATING ROAD BOND TAX.

		Dr.
To cash from A. J. Bond, collector		1075 00
	Cr.	
By paid bond No. 2, and interest	650 00	
By commission on $650 00 at 2 per cent.	13 00	
	663 00	
Balance due township		412 00

Tarney McQuone in account with

ROAD FUND.

		Dr.
To orders drawn from county com'rs		2100 00
To duplicate of 1885		1449 01
To amount transferred from W. A. Young		3 20
To taxes carried over		3 85
		3556 16
	Cr.	
By receipts and vouchers	1567 85	
By discount on orders	94 80	
By com. on $2587 30 at 2 per cent.	51 74	
By taxes worked on road	851 85	
By transferred to W. A. Young	2 25	
By expenses collecting	28 00	
By 170 days work with teams	680 00	
By 248 days services as supervisor	248 00	
By 15 days collecting	15 00	
By exonerations	33 00	
	3571 69	
Bal. due T. McQuone		15 53

G. N. Barrett in account with

POOR FUNDS.

		Dr.
To amt. due last auditor's report		739 86
To bal. in late poormaster Shelton's hands at last auditor's report		41 01
To unseated tax from county com'rs		100 00
To amt. rec'd from Dixmont Hospital		102 24
To amt. due from Heineman		75 00
		1028 11
	Cr.	
By receipts and vouchers	458 02	
By amt. rec'd from Dixmont hospital and paid to county com'rs	102 24	
By 36 days services	36 00	
By com. paid collector Allen	33 46	
By exonerations	35 34	
By attorney fees	16 00	
	681 13	
Due township		346 98

Horace Stark in account with

POOR FUND.

		Dr.
To amt. received from G. N. Barrett		28 00
	Cr.	
By 16 days services	16 00	
By 3 days with team	12 00	
	28 00	

We, the Auditors of Keating Township, having examined the above accounts do find them as above stated.
A. A. STEPHENS, }
W. A. ROBBINS, } Auditors.
R. McCORD, }
O. D. BUSH, Town Clerk.
Keating, June 9, 1886.

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. A. G. OLMSTED President Judge, and the Hons. H. HAMLIN and P. M. FULLER, Associate Judges of the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' and court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, May 28th, 1886, and to me directed, for holding a court of common pleas, at the borough of Smethport, on Tuesday, the 22d day of June 1886, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, May 31, 1886, and in the 110th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.

Farm for Sale.

FARM containing one hundred acres good grass and grain land. Fine apple orchard, also pear orchard that paid nearly one hundred dollars for last season's crop; never failing springs and spring brook running through the farm. This is considered one of the most productive farms in the county, with dwelling house, milk and corn-house, barn and horse barn, fine sugar bush. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Part cash, balance in yearly installments; may run eight or ten years. The farm is situated three miles from the county seat.
A. REILLY.
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Feb. 24, 1886.-tf.

Farm For Sale.

FORTY-FIVE acres of land on Marvin Creek road, two miles from Smethport, being part of the farm formerly owned by Cephas Scott, may be bought cheap of the subscriber.
H. HAMLIN.
Smethport, June 9th, 1886.

LINES OF TRVEL.

BUFFALO NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Time Table takes effect May [illegible]

NORTH'D. BUFFALO DIVISION. SOUTH'D.

p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Ar.	Lv. a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
7 00	1 15	8 40	Buffalo	8 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 15	12 37	7 50	East Aurora	8 40	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 38	12 04	7 17	Sardinia Jun.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 30	11 56	7 11	Arcade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 10	11 42	6 52	Machias	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 56	11 31	6 40	Franklinville	10 07	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 17	11 01	6 09	Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 52	10 47	5 50	Olean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 15	7 15		Bradford	12 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	Lv.	Ar.		
3 41	10 29		Portville	[illegible]		
3 21	10 09		Eldred	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		Larrabees	[illegible]		
2 48	9 37		Port Allegany	[illegible]		
1 45	8 35		Emporium	[illegible]		
p.m.	a.m.		Lv.	Ar. p.m.		
a.m.			Lv.	Ar.		
[illegible]			Harrisburg			
11 20			Philadelphia			
[illegible]			New York			
11 20			Baltimore			
10 40			Washington			
p.m.			Lv.	Ar.		

Trains leaving Buffalo 5:30 p. m., and arriving Buffalo 8:40 a. m. run daily.

Additional Sunday Trains.—[illegible] a. m., arriving at Machias [illegible] leave Machias Jc. 5:50 p. m., arriving [illegible] at 7:35 p. m. stopping at intermediate [illegible]

CLERMONT BRANCH.

Lv. North'd		Stations.	Lv. South'd	
P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.
3.10	9.30	Larrabees	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.47	9.10	Frisbee	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.42	9.00	Farmers Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.20	8.40	Smethport	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.10	8.30	Crosby	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.05	8.10	Colegrove	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.00	7.55	Hamlin	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.20	7.00	Clermont	[illegible]	[illegible]
P.M.	A.M.			

North'd. ROCHESTER DIVISION. South'd.

p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	ar.	lv. a.m.	p.m.
7 15	11 05	9 00	Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 02	10 52	8 47	Terminal	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 35	10 45	8 40	Genesee Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 38	10 27	8 25	Scottsville	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 16	10 10	8 00	Avon	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 00	10 00	7 47	Fowlerville	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	9 53	7 40	York	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	9 36	7 22	Cuylerville	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 41	9 20	7 10	Mt. Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 10	9 00	6 49	Tuscarora	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 02	8 55	6 40	Junction	10 0[illegible]	[illegible]
4 56	8 25	a.m.	Portage	[illegible]	p.m.
4 22	8 11		Wiscoy	[illegible]	
4 12	8 03		Fillmore	[illegible]	
3 53	7 45		Caneadea	[illegible]	
3 45	7 25		Belfast	[illegible]	
3 12	7 02		Cuba	[illegible]	
2 55	6 45		Hinsdale	12 16	
2 35	6 25		Olean	12 [illegible]	
p.m.	a.m.		lv	ar	
		8 30	lv Nunda ar		
			lv Swaines ar	a.m.	

Narrow Guage System: Trains leave Olean for Bradford 7.20, 11.00 a. m., 5.10 p. m. Leave [illegible] Olean 8.58 a. m., 3.55, 6.00 p. m. Leave [illegible] for Bradford 7.10, 11.25 a. m., 3.25 p. m., arrive Eldred 8.30 a. m., 3.65, 5.20 p. m. Leave Bradford for Kinzua 7.00, 9.45 a. m., 4.20 p. m., arrive Bradford 11.25 a. m., 3.25, 8.40 p. m.

Sunday Trains.—Leave Olean 3.30 p. m. arrive Olean 11.40 a. m.

Trains are run on Eastern Time.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Emporium and Philadelphia, on trains leaving Buffalo at 2.40 p. m. arriving Buffalo 7.00 p. m.

☞ Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points.

Get Time Tables giving full information from Company's Agents.

GEO. S. GATCHELL, Gen'l Sup't.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass'r & T'k. Agt.,
No. 41, Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ERIE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM.

BRADFORD BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD, and BRADFORD, ELDRED & CUBA RAILROAD. Takes effect Saturday, May [illegible]

WESTWARD.			STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
b	b	a			
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.			
5 20	10 35	8 30	ar. Bradford lv.	7 05	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kenzua Jn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aiken	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 56	[illegible]	[illegible]	Simpson	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Smethport	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 29	9 51	5 45	Rew City	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rixford	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 01	9 27		Duke Centre	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 44	[illegible]		Eldred	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 37	8 51		Bulls Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Ceres	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 57	8 21		Little Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Bolivar Ar		
2 48	8 15		Bolivar	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 23	7 46		Allentown	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 50	7 13		lv Wellsville ar	[illegible]	[illegible]
			N. Y., L. E. & W.		
12 40	7 50		Hornellsville	12 0[illegible]	
	6 26		Corning	[illegible]	
	5 46		Elmira	[illegible]	
	5 12		Waverly	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Owego	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Binghampton	[illegible]	
	3 00		New York	[illegible]	
	p.m.				

Sunday Trains leave Wellsville at 7 [illegible] a. m., Bolivar at 8 28, Ceres at 8 54, Eldred [illegible] Duke Centre at 9 12, Rixford at 9 47, [illegible] at 10 08, Smethport at 9 30, Simpson at [illegible] Aiken at 10 05, arriving at Bradford at [illegible] Additional train leaves Wellsville daily except Sunday, at 5.25 p.m. arriving at Allentown at 5 45 and Bolivar at 6 25 p.m.
a—Runs daily.
b—Runs daily except Sunday.
JNO. C. McKENNA, Superintendent.

CUBA BRANCH. To take effect [illegible]

Westward.		Stations.	Eastward.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

B. A. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Ma[illegible]
JNO. C. McKENNA, G. P. A.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
New Time Table, take effect Monday, [illegible] 25, 1886.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

EASTWARD.			STATIONS.	WESTWARD.	
Acc.	Mail	Exp	Eastern Time.	Mail	Exp.
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ar Rochester lv	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scottsville	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mumford	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Leroy	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pavillion	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Silver Lake Junc	[illegible]	[illegible]
a.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gainesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bliss	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmersville	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Machias	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ashford	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ellicottville	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bradford Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	lv Salamanca ar	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Carrollton	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Limestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	lv Bradford ar	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3 10		Custer City	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]		Johnsonburg Jun.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	12 15		Ridgway	[illegible]	[illegible]
	11 47		Little Toby	[illegible]	[illegible]
	11 17		Brockwayville	[illegible]	[illegible]
	10 43		Falls Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]
	10 35		DuBois	[illegible]	[illegible]
	10 05		Sykes	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]		Big Run	[illegible]	[illegible]
	9 25		Punxsutawney	[illegible]	[illegible]
	9 20		lv Clayville ar	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUFFALO DIVISION.

EASTWARD.			STATIONS	WESTWARD.	
Exp	Mail	Exp		Mail	Exp
a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.
10 45	6 45		Ar Buffalo Lv	8 00	5 00
			William St. Dep		
10 03	6 07		Orchard Park	8 37	5 37
9 55	5 52		West Falls	8 51	5 52
9 42	5 32		Golden	9 01	[illegible]
9 12	[illegible]		Springville	9 32	6 30
8 45	[illegible]		West Valley	9 50	[illegible]
8 30	[illegible]		Ashford	10 15	7 15
a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.

Connections for east and west are made at Rochester with the New York Central and Hudson River R. R., and at Salamanca with the N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Jamestown, Mansfield, Cincinnati, Chicago and the west, also with the Erie R. R. for Hornellsville, and eastern points; at Bradford with the Narrow Gauge System for all points in the oil regions; at Ridgway with Philadelphia and Erie R. R. for Emporium, Williamsport, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Connections are made at Buffalo with the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. for Niagara Falls, Lockport, Lewiston, Hamilton and Toronto. With the [illegible] M. S. R. R., Michigan Central R. R., and Grand Trunk Railway for all points in Michigan and the west.

Tickets, time tables and full information can be procured at ticket office, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. depot, Exchange street, Buffalo.

JAS. T. GARDNER, Gen'l Sup't. ISAIAH S. EMERY, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, May 31, 1886.

AR. EASTW'D.		STATIONS.	LV. WESTW'D.	
P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
6 55	1.18	Coudersport	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.51	1.14	Hammonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.43	1.06	Olmsted	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.37	1.00	Nelsons	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.30	12.53	Knowlton	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.23	12.46	Roulette	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.19	12.41	Pomeroy Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.10	12.33	Burtville	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.03	12.26	Silver Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.56	12.19	Coleman	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.50	12.12	Port Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.
B. A. McCLURE, [illegible]

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